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The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

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Date of Sailing Saturday 2-39 P. M.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
7th Nov	MARMORA	10509		
14th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
21st „	MACEDONIA	10512		
28th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

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HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A. M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
T. 13th „	EGYPT	7912		
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
T. 27th „	ARABIA	7903		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
T. 10th „	PERSIA	7951		
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th „	MOREA	11000		
1st Ma	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
T 8th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd „	EGYPT	7912		

T.—Through Steamer.

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DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

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From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	985	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*990	489	899
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	-

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
A. Trafford Hall				Nov. 10
C. City of Glasgow				Nov. 21
C. City of London		Nov. 7		Nov. 28
C. City of Manchester		Nov. 16		Dec. 5
B. Merton Hall		Nov. 19	Dec. 10	
A. City of Benares		Nov. 27		Dec. 18
A. City of Sparta		Dec. 14		1909 Jan. 5
A. Trafford Hall		1909. Jan. 18	1909. Feb. 16	
C. City of Calcutta		Feb. 12	Mch. 23	
C. City of London		Feb. 15	Apr. 6	
C. City of Manchester		Mch. 8		Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi		Mch. 25		Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall		Apl. 23	May 12	
C. City of Glasgow		May 20		June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 1—12 passengers.
C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LINGA	2171	Mon 9th Nov.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
DUMBA	1,695	Thur. 5th Nov.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 6th Nov.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 9th Nov. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMBA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 7th Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

5th November, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels ;	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. 1908
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec. „
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	13th May. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Nov. 1908.
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	4th Dec. „

For further Particulars apply to—

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Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Dec. 1908
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gilhuber	16th Dec. 1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
* CHINA	5,999	G. Bergnglian	29th Dec. 1908.

* Will Call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

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Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers:	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	5,895	A. Bartole	24th Nov. 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

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Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date
ELYSIA	A. Haig	6,500	11th Nov 08.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	27th „ „
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	11th Dec „
CIRCASSIA	A. Tait	6716	27th „ „
SCINDIA	Wm Kelso	5106	15th Jan 09
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6388	27th „ „
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	5th Feb „

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
ELYSIA	6500	A. Haig	27th February, 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	15th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	27th March, 1909
CIRCASSIA	6716	A. Tait	16th April, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.
ELYSIA			25th May, 1909.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 413
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 793
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
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SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

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Manager.

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	„ 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

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Changchung
Chefoo
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Hankow
Honolulu
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Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tieling
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Tokyo

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THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

The Directors have decided to issue 12,425 shares at par to complete the authorized Capital of the Bank. Balance Sheets, Prospectus and application forms will be sent on application to the undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, Sept. 1908.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Authorized Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Subscribed Capital	„ 7,57,500
Reserve Fund	„ 1,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

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They are always Horizontal.
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No slipping off the Nose.

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IN AID OF THE
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The Toreadors Song from "Carmen."
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Representing an episode during the progress of a Fancy Dress Ball at the Lunatic Asylum.
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Accompaniments and incidental Music
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POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR.............................	£2,000,900
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12 000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents. Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies.

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.				ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000			Age next Birth day.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at Death or at the end of			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	30 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	40 8	36 6	30 7	64 4	47 9	37 11	20
25	24 9	52 5	39 4	32 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 9	65 10	49 0	[illegible] 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	68 13	50 4	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	59 5	44 9	68 11	53 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	5[illegible] 12	..	71 11	56 13	.	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

Try the Effect of a little 'Paisley Flour' (TRADE MARK)

mixed with the ordinary flour in your suet puddings. A surprising improvement! They will always be light and digestible — especially if steamed instead of boiled. Steaming gives the "Paisley Flour" a better chance, and is the shorter method as well.

"Paisley Flour" is Brown and Polson's raising powder.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.
INVESTMENTS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager, BOMBAY

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1907.

New Policies issued (net) 6,350 for	£s.	1,979,720
New Premiums (1907)	"	90,402
Annual Income	"	1,405,960
Assets	"	9,820,266

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION,

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, [illegible] and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MULLINS
PRESSED STEEL
FISHING & SHOOTING BOATS.

The celebrated "Get There" and "Bustle" Duck Boats, and "Buckeye" Hunting and Fishing Boats.

PRICES FROM
Rs. 130 to Rs 175.

Colored Illustrated Sheet with Prices and all Particulars on Application.

INSPECTION INVITED.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. } BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line. Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line. Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re 1.

LOST.

A BICYCLE, at the Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports. Finder please return to Mr. Pestonjee, Bombay Gymkhana. Reward, Rs. 10.

WANTED.

A RATES CLERK for Railway Office in India. Pay up to Rs. 350 according to qualifications. Only thoroughly experienced and competent men need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials and particulars of present employment should be sent to "RATES." care of this Paper.

LT.-COL. W. writes:—"I have used the RAZOR and am delighted with the way it haves." THE GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit consist of one handle, one stropping attachments one silvered-nickel frame and 7 razor steel blades, complete in leather covered case with snap clasp, Rs. 5, V. P. P. Money refunded if not found satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar Bombay

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c. wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to the complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold and advice given as to investment.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY

TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nul Bazar, Bombay.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!
GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,
LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.

ADDRESS:—GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI, Glue Merchants, Bhendy Bazaar, near Nawab Musjid. Post No. 9.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS

		Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	... ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 2 [illegible]
Half-yearly	... ...	" 13 12	11 [illegible]
Quarterly	... ...	" 7 [illegible]	[illegible]
Monthly	... ...	" [illegible]	[illegible]

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS

		Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	... ...	Rs. 37 8	[illegible]
Half-yearly.	... ...	" 20 0	16 [illegible]
Quarterly.	... ...	" 10 10	[illegible]
Monthly	... ...	" 3 12	[illegible]
SINGLE COPY		One Anna	

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to [illegible] between Annas 2 and Rs. 1, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For advertisements of two or three lines, [illegible] Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations Wanted [illegible] Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence [illegible] Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Rs. [illegible]
Each succeeding line. ... ... [illegible]

No Advertisements will be inserted for less than the above. Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths [illegible] and [illegible] Notices, which must be authenticated by name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines [illegible] Eight Annas for every additional line, Cash strictly in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	... ...	Rs. 0-8	Per line.
Second do.	... ...	" 0-6	do.
Third do.	... ...	" 0-6	do.
Fourth do.	... ...	" 0-6	do.
Fifth and upwards	... ...	" 0-6	do.
Minimum charge	... ...	" 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time, special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

		Town.	Post.
Yearly	... ...	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	... ...	" 7	" 8
Quarterly	... ...	" 4	" 5

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# DELIGHTFUL AUSTRIAN BEER

REGINA PILSENER BRAND.

From the famous SENOSETSCH BREWERY, near TRIESTE, a High Class Light Beer, free from Injurious Ingredients, Healthy and Very Pleasant to the Taste.

Sole Agent for India, Burma and Ceylon, **R. DITMAR,** Bombay.

Also obtainable locally from D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Washington, 2659 tons, Captain C Janssen, sailed to-day for Bengkalis in ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Fultala, 2,701 tons, Captain W Allen, sailed to-day for Rangoon with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain H Mc Diarmid, arrived in harbour to-day from Karachi with 29 cabin and 605 deck passengers and a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN. MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lawrence......Lt E Stocken ....R I Marine
H M S Redbreast......Lt Comdr ...Shuter ......R Navy

In the Stream.

R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Dobson ....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 3.

Alcana............2311 Morgan.............W & A G &Co
Arcadia...........3574 Hayward ....P & O Co
Abbotsford.........2852 Scroggie ......The Bombay & Co
Bahadur ....2936 Gubbin ....T Morrison & Co
Brand ....1519 Evensen ...W & A Graham & Co
Congella ....2022 House ....R A Willis
Clematis ....2329 Davies ...James Mackintosh & Co
Crusader.........2759 Melburn ....R A Willis
Cintra ....1917 ......Kaselvurn ....M M & Co
Dumra ....762 Cole..............................M M & Co
Delta..............4180 Snow...........................P & O Co
Frankley ....2618 Yell ....T M & Co
Hydra..........860 Siqueland ....F F Campbell & Co
Haidari.......1563 De Lorme Jeddah.......10-11 B & P S
Inchborva.......2572 Nicholas...........T Morrison & Co
Ipswick............515 Webb ....S Dharamsi & Co
Kirley Bank ...2092 Kerr ....W & A G & Co
Kt Templor...4601 Gihilt ....W & A Graham & Co
Kenly..........2829 Wilson ....W & A G & Co
Kalibia...........8149 Walker...... ....
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler ....M M & Co
Lhasa...............950 McDiarmed............M M & Co
Melbourne.......2394 Stafford ....Finlay Muir & Co
Nawab ....2041 Olden-Col ....T M & Co
Overdale........5240 White ....T Morrison & Co
Rinaldo..........2791 Pickering ....F M & Co
Sanctoria..........2378 Ward............The Bombay Co
Singapore ...2786 Taylor ....K Nixon & Co
Shah Najam...2751 Foster ....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin.......................Shah S N Co
Strathdee.......2846 White ...Baltimore W & A G & Co
Sealda ....3438 Brown ....M M & Co
Strathfillan......2816 Hilton................W & A G & Co
Urlana...........3384 Brooks ....N F............M M & Co
Wearmouth.......2339 Catto ....The Bombay Co
Wildenfels.......3559 Omaker ....W & A G & Co
Waroonga ....1608 Bamber......P Gulf .....M M & Co
Zambesi...... . 2415 Baker ....The Bombay Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Leslie	2499	Goodwin	C'gong	5-11	F M & Co
B Morocco	2477	Maclaren	Hull	5-11	F Muir & Co
C & R Devanha	4785	Hide	S'gbai	11-11	P & O Co
D & E Chupra	3954	Henderson	A'werp	23-11	
F Mazagon	3279	Lowe	Calcutta	7-11	M M & Co N Co
K Rinaldo	2792	Rickering	Hull	16-11	F M & Co
L Yema	146	Shepherd	Jeddah	8-11	Shah S N Co
M Shah Jehan	2567	Wobb	Jeddah	10-11	Essajee
N Vauxhall	2346	Bradbering	Manchester	6-11	R A W
P Birkhall	2738	Jones	M'borough	9-11	S Smidt & Co M M & Co
O Governeur	2120	Burmister	N F		A Strandes
Q Rahmani	1873	Geddie	Jeddah	6-11	B & P S N Co
Offside L					
Sarasvati	443	Ismail	repairing		Bo S N Co Ld
Offside P					
Budrie	1013	Baldwin	Jeddah	8-11	G Jeewajee
H W P D					
Indravati	513	Fakeera	Mangalore	6-11	Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Nurani	2870	Clingan	Calcutta	13-11	T Morrison & Co
2 Elysia	3994	Haig	L'pool	11-11	W & A G & Co
5 Florida	2029	Hurry	M'borough	7-11	J M & Co
6 Walton Hall	3203	Leary	Genoa	6-11	K N & Co
7 Canara	3889	Wilson	Antwerp	4-11	M M & Co
7 Queda	4944	Cooper	K'chi	6-11	M M & Co
8 Bohemia	2307	Dabcevich	Trieste	16-11	A L S N Co
9 City of Glasgow	4112	Greenhorn	K'chi	6-11	K Nixon & Co
10&11 Delta	4776	Snow	Shanghai	24-11	P & O Co
12 Marmora	5239	Weston	London	7-11	P & O Co
15 Loodiana	2124	Ross	Calcutta	7-11	M M & Co
16 Alavi	2324	Hill	Jeddah	6-11	B & P S N Co and A M Jeewanjee

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kanzler, arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 3rd instant, via Lamu.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Sydney, from Bombay arrived at Aden on Tuesday the 3rd instant at 1 p.m.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	Lhasa s	McDiarmid	from Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Washington s Fultala s	Janssen Allen	for Bengkalis. for Rangoon.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—30 cwts Indian condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 200 cwts dillseed, J Lukhmidas; 1,314 cwts oil cake, M Jafferbhoy; 50 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy; 26 bales wool, J Jetha; 17 bales wool, J Moolchand; 41 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—8,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Marmora s—52 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 60 cwts fishmaws, K N Meanee and Co; 66 cwts fishmaws, R Dhamjie and Co; 18 cwts dry chillies, N H Mowji: 1 bale carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 2 bales carpets, G P Stavrides and Co; 50 bales hemp, R. Reeve and Co; 3 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co; 10 bales skins, H E H Allana; 16 bales skins, B Esmail; 38 bales skins, Khan and Khan; 7 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR GHENT.

Morocco s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Strathdee s—7,000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis

FOR NEW YORK.

Marmora s—5 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Marmora s—30 cwts Indian mico, Cox and Co,

FOR ANTWERP.

Florida s—55 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 323 bales cotton-fly and waste, K Visram and Co; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, 2,000 cwts. castorseed, J Fachiri; 25 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.
Canara s—110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Elysia s—7 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—100 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Walton Hall s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—3,500 cwts teelseed and 1,004 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—500 cwts myrabollams, G M Merchant and Co; 1,000 cwts gengellyseed, Volkart Bros; 1,438 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 10,000 cwts gengellyseed, 3,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 220 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—1,101 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 200 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co; 200 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co

FOR FIUME.

Bomemia s—2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, F Fachiri; 495 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—150 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 43 cwts hara bole, Kesso Naza; 200 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co; 50 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 118 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 700 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 11 cases opium, P and O Co; 432 cwts olibanum, D Jethabhai and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—100 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 237 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 800 bales twist, Greaves and Co; 200 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co; 220 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co

FOR HAIPHONG.

Australien s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HOWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th November.

486. PARADE.

The corps will parade at Mahaluxmi Battery on Saturday next the 7th instant at 5 p.m. for 6" B. S. C. Gun Drill.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.
Recruits, Plain clothes.

487. RANGE.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice and Spoon Competitions on Sunday next the 8th instant. Shooting to commence at 7 a.m. sharp.

Arms will be available for issue daily from the Head Quarters Office.

R. W. R. BENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 5th November.

525.—Detail for the week ending 7th instant.

To-day, Thursday, 5th instant—"L" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a. m.

2 "I" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

3 Parade in the Town Hall at 6-30 p.m. for all N.-C. Officers.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Friday, 6th instant—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-50 p.m.

2 All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

Saturday, 7th instant—"H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 7-30 a.m.

526 Musketry—Sunday 8th instant—The Range at Ghat Kopar is available for Class Firing (2nd period only.)

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Right.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 4th November 1908.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	3	11	40 p.m.	9	52
Teheran ...	4	10	35 a.m.	4	15
Suez	4	2	10 p.m.	0	49

NOTICES.

Bhamo route to China Right (30-10-08.)

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MUNRO—October 31, at the Calcutta Nursing Home, the wife of T. M. Munro, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HOMFRAY—BEVER—October 27, at Christ Church, Lucknow, by the Rev. R. D. Ninis, Leston Homfray, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Assam, eldest son of Alfred Homfray, Esq., of Halesowen, Wales, to Gladys, elder daughter of the Rev. G. F. Bever of Halesowen.

DEATH.

CARLETON—October 28, at Lucknow, Muriel (Dotty), the only daughter of Captain and Mrs. W. G. Carleton, I. S. M. D. (retired), aged 17 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 41m. Sun sets, 6h. 4m. High water, 8-50m., 9-29a. Low water, 2-30m., 3-3a.
Arrival of H. E. the Governor, Victoria Terminus, 7-5 p.m.
New French Press Company, 7, Marine Street, 3 p.m.
Bombay Insolvency Court, vacation sitting, 11-30 a.m.
Empire Theatre, Amateur Dramatic Entertainment, 9-30 p.m.
Bandmann's Theatre, "Carter, the Miracle Worker, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

Phases of the Moon.—Nov. 8th, Full Moon, 1h 28-0m. p.m.; Nov. 16th, Last Quarter, 5h. 11-1m. a.m.; Nov. 24th, New Moon, 3h. 23-1m. a.m.; Nov. 5th, in Perigee, 6h, p.m.; Nov. 17th. in Apogee 2h. p.m.; Nov, 30th, in Perigee, 8h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, November 6.—P. and O. steamer "Macedonia," with the English mails of 23rd October, due to arrive at 5 a.m. Arrival of H. E. Lady Clarke per mail steamer. Departure of H. E. the Governor and Lady Clarke, Victoria Terminus, 9-15 a.m. Empire Theatre, Amateur Dramatic Entertainment, 9-30 p.m. Bandmann's Theatre, "Carter, the Miracle Worker," 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 41m. Sun sets 6h. 4m. High water, 9-38m., 10-19a. Low water, 3-24m., 3-54a.

Saturday, November 7.—Empire Theatre, the London Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Bandmann's Theatre, "Carter the Miracle Worker," 9-30 p.m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p.m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Sun rises, 6h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 10-21m., 11-3a. Low water, 4-11m., 4-28a.

Sunday, November 8.—21st Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 11-1m., 11-45a. Low water, 4-54m., 5-2a.

Monday, November 9.—High Court re-opens after October vacation. Empire Theatre, the London Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Bandmann's Theatre, New Bijou Troubadours, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 11-39m. Low water, 3-56m., 5-36a.

Tuesday, November 10.—Tata Iron and Steel Company, Navsari Buildings, 3 p.m. Empire Theatre, the London Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Bandmann's Theatre, New Bijou Troubadours, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 2m. High water, 0-26m., 0-16a. Low water, 6-18m., 6-10a.

Wednesday, November 11.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. New Mofussil Company, 27, Hummum Street, 4 p.m., Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, 17, Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m., Empire Theatre, London Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m., Bandmann's Theatre, New Bijou Troubadours, 9-30 p.m., Sun rises, 6h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 2m. High water, 1-7m., 6-53a. Low water, 7-0m., 6-41a.

Matharpacady Club.—Rev. A. Hegglin S. J., will deliver a lecture in the ClubRooms on Saturday the 7th instant, at 7 p.m. (S.T.) The subject chosen for the occasion is "The last days of Bassein." Rev. H. Pereira, has kindly consented to preside. The lecture is open to the public.

The Meher Charitable Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was:—5,210, the daily average being 168, new admissons, 1,361. Parsees 496, Hindoos 2,999, Mahomedans 1,232, Christians 483, 74 were vaccinated last month.

Proclamation Jubilee.—The following telegram was sent to H. E. the Governor of Bombay by the East Indian Association on Monday:—"The Bombay East Indian Association on behalf of the community respectfully expresses joy at the golden jubilee of the Assumption of Government of India by the Crown. May British rule in India prosper." In reply His Excellency telegraphs:—"I thank you warmly for the expressions of sincere loyalty contained in your telegram which shall be transmitted to His Majesty.—Governor."

Theft of Binoculars.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magestrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Sulleman Esmail, a dock labourer, was charged with the theft of a pair of binoculars valued at Rs. 20. The accused was passing out of the dock gate when being searched by the policeman the binoculars were found on him. On inquiries being made the police found out that the accused had stolen it from the Japanese ship "Takasaki Maru" now lying in the harbour. The third officer of the ship identified the binoculars as his. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

DISTURBANCE IN A CHAWL.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Ramada Sachaprasad and ten others were, at the instance of Superintendent Meyers, charged with being members of an unlawful assembly.

The complaint was that on Tuesday evening a Purdeshi went to recover rent from the occupants of a certain chawl in Arthur Road. One of the occupants of a room disputed the demand and an altercation ensued. The Maharathas, who occupied the chawl, came out and assaulted the Purdeshi, who withdrew to return shortly with a large number of his caste men armed with sticks. A free fight ensusd between the Purdeshis and Maharathas and the latter fared the worst. Superintendent Meyers arrived on the scene with a number of policemen, and though the police were roughly handied by the large number of Pardeshis, the crowd was dispersed and two injured Maharathas were sent to hospital. The police made eleven arrests.

The inquiry stands adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

(By Telegraph.)

SIMLA, November 4.

The depression off the Coromandel Coast remained stationary, decreasing in intensity, while the one off the Malabar Coast has almost disappeared.

The rainfall has been nearly general on the Madras Coast, from Cochin to Nellore, but in the rest of the South the weather has been dry.

Skies are only lightly or moderately clouded.

There appears to be a depression off the Arakan Coast which has been the cause of rainfall in Burma and South Eastern Bengal, heavy falls being reported from Akyab and from Cox's Bazaar. This latter depression has also given a movement to heavy clouds in Burma and clouds are increasing in North-East India.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Tavoy, one and a half inches; Moulmein, Monywa and Bhamo, one; Lashio and Minbu, three-fourths; Akyab, eight; Cox's Bazar, six; and Nellore and Trivandrum, one.

Humidity is normal or in defect; temperature is generally normal.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Burma and South of Eastern Bengal and local rain in South India.

The following telegram has been received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla:—

Storm signal—Depression off Malabar seems to have disappeared. Telegrams cease.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 4th NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 4th November, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—No cloud is reported. Humidity continues in defect in the South-West Punjab but is normal or in excess elswhere. Temperature is generally normal. Winds are north-north-easterly at Rawalpindi and south-easterly elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average and temperature is normal. Winds are south-easterly at Jhansi and westerly at Cawnpore; the other stations have calms.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in Lower Sind and generally normal elsewhere. Maximum temperature is lower than usual at Karachi and Kotah and equal to the average at the other stations; the minimum is normal over the whole division. Winds are north-westerly to north-easterly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal except for an excess at night in West Central India. Winds are west-north-westerly to north-easterly.

The Central Provinces.—Cloud has decreased and skies are now clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is normal and temperature is equal to the average except for an excess at night in the western districts. Winds are north-easterly to easterly.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air remains damper than usual in the north but contains the usual amount of moisture in the south. Temperature is normal. Winds are northerly to north-easterly.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded in the North Bombay Deccan but are moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal in Hyderabad and generally high in the Bombay Deccan both during the day and at night. Winds are northerly to south-easterly.

General Remarks.—The depression in the south-west of the Bay has not moved appreciably but is filling up, the deficiency of pressure at Madras being only one-seventh of an inch. Rainfall associated with it has been local and light and has been restricted to the south Madras Coast.

A few showers are probable in Malabar and in South India.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	0·00
Jask	86·8	69·3	...	...
Muskat	90 3	77·1	...	...
Multan	85·3	57·5	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	80·4	45·4	...	0·00
Lahore	85·4	48·7	...	0·00
Sirsa	86·3	50·6	...	0·00
Ambala	88·7	46·0	...	0·00
Delhi	84·7	61·2	—	0·00
Agra	85·5	58·0	...	0·00
Mainpuri	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	...	...	...	0 00
Cawnpore	87·9	52·5	...	0·00
Allahabad	88·6	56·5	...	0·00
Jacobabad	91·1	51·3	...	0·00
Karachi	84·5	62·0	...	0·00
Ajmer	83·9	51·2	...	0·00
Jaipur	88·2	56·6	...	0·00
Kotah	88 0	63·1	...	0
Bhuj	83·6	61·0	...	0
Dwarka	91·3	64·7	...	0
Veraval	92 7	72·3	...	0
Rajkot	92·9	58·2	...	0
Bhavnagar Para	94 1	63·5	...	0
Surat	94·1	66·1	...	0
Ahmedabad	96·1	66·7	...	0
Deesa	95·3	62·4	...	0
Neemuch	87·0	63·5	...	0·00
Indore	87·1	62·1	...	0·01
Jubbulpore	86·0	59·3	...	0·00
Saugor	85·1	62·5	...	0·21
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...
Khandwa	93·2	66·1	...	0·07
Akola	91·2	66·1	...	0·00
Amraoti	89·3	64 8	...	0 00
Nagpur	88 6	65·1	...	0·00
Chanda	85·5	62·0	...	0·00
Rhpur	82·7	60·6	...	0·00
Bombay	87·5	75·4	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	86·3	74·9	...	0·20
Mormugao	84·5	76·2	...	0·00
Karwar	84·8	75·6	...	0·00
Malegaon	93·9	62·6	...	0·10
Ahamednagar	90·9	65·0	...	0·00
Poona	89·0	64·8	...	0·37
Sholapur	91·8	68·9	...	0·00
Bijapur	90·2	70·2	...	0·00
Belgaum	80·3	66·6	...	0·26
Aurangabad	91·7	71·2	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	88·9	63 7	...	0·00
Hyderabad	87·8	65·2	...	0·00
Mangalore	85·7	75·9	...	0·03
Calicut	86 3	76·1	—	0·48
Cochin	83·2	75·8	0·42	1·05
Colombo	85·5	76·5	0·13	0·91
Masulipatam	83·3	75·1	...	0·03
Bellary	93·0	70·8	...	0·00
Cuddapah	82·2	70·6	...	0·02
Madras	77·0	74·5	0·31	8·09
Bangalore	80·8	61·8	...	0·07
Coimbatore	82·9	70·3	...	0·79
Trichinopoly	88·1	74·3	...	0·53
Negapatam	87·4	75 0	0·25	1·78

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L= Light, M= Moderate, S= Strong, G= Gale, H= Hurricane,

ARRIVALS.

Per S. S. "Macedonia," Nov. 6.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Macedonia," Captain C. D. Bennett, which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Radford, Miss K L
Maxwell, Major and Mrs W L
Dale, Mr B C
Houston, Miss C D
Hill, Mrs E D
Weir, Mrs and Miss
Neadon, Mrs W A
Macpherson, Mr and Mrs D J and 2 children
Lowther, Mr and Mrs A J N
Powell, Mr and Mrs A G and 2 children
Cayley, Major and Mrs and infant
Kitson, Miss
Moss King, Master
Highet, Mr and Mrs R S
Edwards, Miss
Evans, Miss
Strickland, Miss
Barlee, Mr and Mrs K and child
Roy, Mr and Mrs J E
Icely, Mrs and child
Patterson, Capt and Mrs
Shaw, Col and Mrs D J
Doniell, Lt W R
Jotham, Lt E
Deas, Major I M
Bates, Miss M
Bulklay, Miss
Fischer, Col and Mrs L G and 3 children
McEvery, Capt J A
Tomaley, Mr B
Tomaley, Mrs M
Lane, Lt and Mrs H V and infant
Wingfield, Hon Mrs
Stevenson, Mr G
Rendle, Mrs
East, Miss H
Lawrenson, Capt W
Stevenson-Moore, Mrs C
Steven, Miss
Mallandaine, Mr A
Mylne, Miss
Howkes, Mrs R
Littlewood, Mrs
Parker, Miss C
Deas, Mrs
Brereton, Col W I
Wheatley, Capt and Mrs G B
Woodcock, Miss
Storr, Miss
Berrie, Mr W C K
Maunsell, Mr and Mrs C V
Feetham, Mrs
Bevan, Miss
Bruce, Miss
Craddock, Miss A G
Andrews, Miss A
Clarke, Lady
Philips, Miss L
Roe, Miss K
Morris, Mrs R
Fleetwood, Wilson, Sir G
S'Callogban, Major Genl Sir
Hardcastle, Miss K
Kassner, Dr R
Dove, Miss D
Stockwell, Mrs
Orchard, Mr D S
Best, Hon H
Deighton, Mrs F N S
Audley, Mr J
Thorald, Miss A
Houghton, Mr W H
Lane, Mr W C N
Hughes, Mrs F J
Townley, Mr F L
Hawkin, Mrs E H
Wheeler, Mr W T
Harper, Mr F C
Mallandaine, Mrs
Moore, Mr C
Low, Mrs and inft
Whistle, Mrs R J
LeMessurier, Miss
Wodehouse, Lt Genl and Mrs and child
Cresswell, Mr G
Davison, Mrs D P and child
Rogers, Lt F C C
Valloney, Major
Gostling, Miss M
Drummond, Mr
Wilkinson, Miss
Hodgson, Mr A
Goode, Mr and Mrs F W
Bigg-Wither, Miss H
Brereton, Miss
Taylor, Capt and Mrs G H
Woodehouse, Mrs

FROM MARSEILLES.

Summonds, Mr E
Summond, Mrs Miss
Bannerve, Major Mrs A D and child
Michael, Mr Mrs W N
Harrington, Hon Justice Mrs
Maclean, Sir Francis
Stotherd, Mr C E
Millard, Mrs W S
Bruce, Capt C E
Read, Mr Mrs A & inft
H H the Maharajah of Kapurthala
Chatterjee Capt
Fletcher, Mr Justice
Fleming, Capt J
Beddy, Capt P L
Villiers Stuart, St J P
Munns, Mr S G
Whiffin, Major H E
Whiffin, Miss
Allen, Mr Mrs H D
Blaber, Mrs E & children
Weir, Col P A
Tindhall, Mr Mrs W
Jackson, Mrs A D
Stephen, Hon Justice
Stephen, Mrs H L
Chitty, Hon Justice Mrs
Mould, Mr Mrs S C
McLeod, Mr H H
McGregor, Mrs
Stewart, Miss
Slacke, Hon F A
Brown, Major R J
Heywood, Miss
Seddon, Mr Mrs C N
Macfie, Mr Mrs W
Ward, Major Mrs A
Dempster, Mr and Mrs F E
Joseph Mr and Mrs E A and infts
Vander Gucht, Capt R L
Carstairs Rev and Mrs G
Scott, Miss
Cresswell, Miss
Seallon, Mrs R J
Clark Mr and Mrs H E
Evans, Mrs L
Evans, Miss
Kennedy, Brig-Genl. Mrs and child
Grieve, Mr J W A
Bliss Mrs R L
Tudhall, Miss
Kanson, Miss M
Kanson, Miss H
Kanson, Miss N
Greene, Mrs
Bailey, Mrs
Sands, Mr A
Clay, Mrs J M
Caspeiz, Mr and Mrs A
Bennett, Lt J H
Hutchinson, Capt A
Tomkins, Capt H L
Lethbridge, Mr A
Macleod, Mr N
Dempster, Mr G H
Phillips, Lt J C
Cameron, Mr C S
Oswald, Lt Col W
Lilly, Major G W
Walker, Lt Col W
Fox, Sir C
Sparling, Lt A B
Twiss Major and Mrs and inft
Mellow, Mr and Mrs G F
Parker, Mrs E A
Thompson, Capt A H
Sedgley, Miss B
Hall, Major E S
Alderson, Lt B H
Softley, Mr A W
Ridgeway, Capt D G
Becher, Major S A
Ingham, Lt V E D
Milner, Mrs Miss
Egerton, Lt J B
Weir, Mrs C J
Gilliman, Mrs
Liggatt, Mr Miss E O E
Drowar, Major and Mrs J W
Thaddens, Mrs and 3 Misses
Arrakiel, Miss
Woodehouse, Mr G A
Allison, Mr and Mrs F W and inft
Mitchell Mrs
H H the Rani Sabibia
Duson, Miss
Aurora Mde
Gannon, Lt J R C
Jaeson, Col Mr
Bradshaw, Mr W J
Weston, Lt
Jacob, Col and Mrs S H
Brett, Hon Justice
Norman, Mr and Mrs W H
Pasche, Lt C M
Preston, Mrs S
Mylne, Mrs
Stirling, Mrs A
Lindesay, Mrs G
Marshall Mr and Mrs C
Hall, Mr E S
Leach, Mr W H
Reynolds, Mr
Reynolds, Miss
Reynolds, Mrs and child
Reynolds, Miss D R
Barry, Mr and Mrs
Rankin, Miss K
Miles, Mr W H
Warden, Mr and Mrs F N
Becker, Mr N H T
Bonnand, Mr W A
Holdsworth, Lt Col W O
Drew, Miss M
Dunne, Mr A M
Jardine, Mrs M R
Seddons, Mr and Mrs F W
Jack, Mr J C
Fisher, Mrs T and infant
Norton, Mr H B
Greaves, Mr and Mrs H R
Brown Mr C H
West, Mr and Mrs J W
De Horor, Mr A R
Duke, Mrs F W
Crosse, Mrs R C
McBain, Mr J A
Paterson, Mr A S
Williamson, Mr G
Robertson, Mr H
Dewey, Miss D
Gourand, Capt B
Schwenk, Mr F L
George, Mr and Mrs H L
Chauduri, Mr A
Nabapier, Mrs
Garyther, Mrs F
Hoare, Mr H J
Finlay, Mr W
Andrews, Mr and Mrs Jas
Moore, Major L G
Pugh, Mr Justice and Mrs
Aitchison, Mr and Mrs P C
Smith, Mr F M
Shepford, Mrs
Jellett, Miss
Harris, Mr J L
Johnson, Mr S W
Smith, Capt C H
Collingwood, Mr C C
O'Donnell, Col
Ryves, Hon Justice and Mrs
Colquhoun, Mr H A
MacCarthy, Mr and Mrs A H C
Legat, Mr H
Brown, Lt C P
Moses, Mr E J
Fletcher, Mr M R
Turner, Miss D
Cole, Mr and Mrs J A
Meredith, Mr R H
Zobell, Mr J
Stafford, Mr W
Bureton, Major W
Noelle, Mr W
Dalgliesh, Mr E
Bell, Mr C F
Bell, Mr W B
Gaskin, Mr L C P
Rikaby, Mr F
Twiss, Miss
Mortimer, Mr and Mrs H R
Capel, Lt Col W
Bruce, Mrs C
Singh Prince Mahejet
Singh Prince Amarjet
Singh, Prince Kavanit
Massy, Col C
Turnbull, Mrs
Wynten, Lt J R
Jenkins, Mr O F
Gray, Mr D B
Slingsby, Lt A M
Snetos Mr and Miss Chas.
Allies, Mr W K
Roche, Mr G R
Roberts, Mr T L
Hadow, Lt H R
Jamlin, Mr R L
Beadon Major Mrs
Stewart, Mr T
Bamber, Mr K
Burnard, Mdlle A
Laing, Mr and Mrs A T and child
Murray, Mr R W
Cook, Col W
Pennington, Mrs A W
Hall, Mr H W
Fairfax, Capt B C
Stragen, Mr T
Harrison, R T
Lambourne, Miss S
Colinore, Mr H
Moore, Major B T
Learson, Miss
Taylor, Miss G
Aliay, Mr
Byrch, Mr A
Puttock, Mr G

FROM BRINDISI.

Baillie, Mr D C
Macbeth, Mr and Mrs
Petley, Capt R
Oliver, Lt Col
Jock, Mr J L
Bucklauch Mr B L
Wilson, Mr
Meade, Mr E B
Forbes, Col J S
Pointon, Mr A

FROM PORTSAID.

Nicolaidi, Mr C M
Skinner, Mr and Mrs S S
Pearson, Mr A A
Audley, Mr J

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Morgulhas, Mr

FOR KARACHI.

Copeland Major F
Comeron, Mrs H and child
Baker, Mr H inft
Sparling, Miss
Berrie, Miss D
Hall, Miss A
Crump, Mrs L C
MacFarlane, Miss
Westmoreland, Mrs
MacMullen, Major
Maxwell, Major
Clarke, Lt A C
Keen, Capt F S
Gebbie, Mr F St J
Molker, Mr and Mrs D
Carey, Miss B
Woolridge, Major W
Milligan, Mr and Mrs S and 2 infants
Holdforth, Miss
Smith Mr H W
Westmoreland, Brig. Genl.
Cubitt, Miss G
Sawyer Mr and Mrs H H
Shearer, Lt Col Mrs
Banks, Mr W
Mules Mr H C
Wethers, Mrs

FOR SYDNEY.—Wethers, Mrs

FOR RANGOON.

Ballman, Mr V A
Smidt, Mr W
Ormiston, Mr H L

Per s. s. "City of London," Nov. 5.

The following is a list of passengers per s.s. "City of London" Commander G. T. Whish, expected to arrive here at 8 p.m. to-day, and passengers will be landed in the Docks or Victoria Dock Wall:—

FROM LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

Allen, Lieut J F
Atkinson, Mrs F J
Barker, Mr F W
Birch, Miss
Bishop, Miss L
Boggs, Rev and Mrs W E
Boggs, Miss L
Booker, Miss L
Breton, Miss
Bennett, Mr and Mrs T W
Bennett, Miss
Bjork, Mr G A
Booth, Mrs E and Infant
Bott, Mr A G
Broadley, Mr and Mrs R J child and Infant
Campbell, Mrs G
Carrel, Mr E M
Carvell, Rev J M and Native servant
Chesney, Col K
Chesney, Miss
Churchill, Miss E
Coffin, Mr S E
Coffin, Mr Seabright
Coffin, Mrs and Miss and Native servant
Cookson, Mrs, child and nurse
Cooper, Mrs
Crawford, Capt and Mrs A G
Crawford, Miss
Chase, Mrs D
Collier, Mr F
Crouch, Mr Geo
Dawson, Miss
Dickson, Lieut H R
Dimsdale, Lieut K C
Dickson, Mr T
Edie, Rev and Mrs W
Edwards, Mrs F W, child, infant and nurse
Elliott, Lieut V
Fanshawe, Mr W
Fellowes, Mrs and Infant
French, Miss K
Frizelle, Miss
Glennie, Miss
Green, Capt
Guitermann, Mr and Mrs
Gurley, Mrs L E
Gurley, Miss E B
Gilbert Lieut J H
Hall, Mr and Mrs H B
Hall, Miss
Hall, Miss Mary
Harwood, Mr J
Harwood, Mrs N
Heath, Mr
Hunter, Miss
Hammill, Mr and Mrs H J
Heath, Miss
Heath, Miss H
Henderson, Mr W
Jack, Mrs, child and two Infants
Kempthrone, Mrs and Infant
Kitson, Lieut R B
Lowndes, Mr R C
Luck, Major and Mrs C A child and nurse
Larsson, Miss J
Locke, Mr
McLaurin, Miss E B
Merant, Miss
Morse, Miss M
Murray, Capt and Mrs F S J
Myiton, Miss E
McKenzie, Mr K A
McLaren, Mr R N
McPherson, Lieut A B
Midgley, Mr
Mortimore, Miss D
Norman, Mr and Mrs T O B and child
Oakes, Lieut T T
Pearse, Lieut C P
Potter, Miss E
Powell, Capt E B
Pratt, Miss
Reilly, Mrs E O C
Renouf, Mrs and Infant
Renouf, Misses (2)
Ricketts, Mrs L C
Rivenburg, Miss N
Robson, Miss
Robertson, Lieut C A
Rose, Mrs H A 2 children and governess
Rose, Miss
Sandford, Miss L
Savi, Mrs and Infant
Short, Miss F J
Smith, Mr and Mrs A Forbes, Infant and Ayah
Smith, Misses (2)
Swales, Mr and Mrs W H and 3 children
Swift, Capt E L
Turnbull, Miss
Thomson, Mr James
Thomson, Mr W
Vanseleur, Mrs
Weir, Major A V
Woolcombe, Mrs, child and nurse
Watson, Mr D L

FROM MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Alexander, Maj and Mrs H S
Barron, Mr J
Barrow, Lieut R E
Bateman, Mr H F
Beadon-Bryant, Mr and Mrs and Maid
Beadon-Bryant, Miss
Broadwood, Miss Ruth
Burdett, Mr E J
Baillie, Mrs W W
Campbell, Rev H J
Cleaver, Lieut
Forbes, Miss D
Heath, Mrs G M
Heilgers, Mr F W
Humphreys, Miss
Leon, Miss
Longworth, Mr D
Mackenzie, Capt C F
Macpherson, Miss A
Magniac, Mrs L A
Merewether, Mrs H D
Nicholl, Capt and Mrs B R
Ousley, Major and Mrs R G
Paget, Lieut R
Partridge, Mrs
Partridge, Misses (2)
Pogson, Mr C
Fowell, Mrs
Power, Lieut J E
Railstone, Lieut H G M
Seagrim, Mrs C
Sheppard, Mrs C L F
Simpson, Mr H V
Smith, Mr
Smith Mr and Mrs C J & Ayah
Soady, Major and Mrs
Stephenson, Mrs M M
Stephenson, Miss R
Strangways, Mrs L B Fox
Tabor, Mr and Mrs F S Infant, and Nurse
Thomson, Mr G L
Tottenham, Major
Utterson, Mrs A T
Wade, Mr and Mrs J M
Wakefield, Capt
Weller, Lieut J E
Ward, Mrs Houstone
Ward, Capt and Mrs Swinburne
Wood, Major and Mrs. Evelyn
Wood Lady Evelyn, and Maid
Walker, Capt
Young, Mr R F

FROM LIVERPOOL TO KARACHI.

Anderson, Mrs C E
Bannerman, Mrs O
Ellis, Mr T P
Hamer, Capt M A
Jones, Mr and Mrs B Frank Child, Infant and Nurse
Kirkwood, Miss
Mainprise, Capt B W
Paul, Mrs and Miss
Price, Mrs
Synge, Mrs M., 3 Children Infant and Nurse
Taylor, Mrs Neufville, and Infant
Thornton, Major C E
Tonge, Mrs and Miss
Trenchard, Miss
Warner, Miss M L H
George Wilson, Mr
Wright, Miss H D
Arr, Mrs W J and Four children
Blakey, Mrs W and Infant
Cockburn, Mrs
Cuninghame, Mrs M H (for Peshawar)
Harding, Miss R
Tootill, Mrs and Infant
Mrs Renouf's Governess
Mrs Neufville Taylor's Nurse

FROM MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Beaumont, Mr and Mrs T L F, and Maid
Moule, Miss V B
Stenning, Lieut and Mrs K H

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The Bombay Sanitary Association will give a prize of Rs. 100, for the best essay in English on the "Abatement of Overcrowding in Bombay."

RULES FOR COMPETITION.

(a) The Essay should be sent to the Honorary Secretary by December 1st, 1908.

(b) The name of the author should not be given, but the Essay to be sent under a "Nom-de-Plume."

(c) The Essay is limited to 100 foolscap pages typed on one side of 1-2 sheet (exclusive of drawings) and should show a practical knowledge of public health and the customs, habits and conditions of the people and the remedy suggested must be in harmony with these conditions.

This prize Essay will be published.

J. A. TURNER,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

HYDERABAD RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.	a.	p
Previously acknowledged	92,684	1	0
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Mr. Burjorji Dadabhoy Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy	15	0	0
A Parsee Lady, Ahmedabad	10	0	0
Shah Chhotalal Mangaldas Gopalji	5	0	0
Received in excess of amount announced as received from "Lallo-Mahar"	0	12	0
The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim and Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola	200	0	0
Total	93,119	5	0

DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY.

A domestic tragedy has occurred at Gateshead, resulting in the death of a man named James Mullen., aged twenty-five. It is said that Mullen was ill-treating a younger brother when his step-father, Thomas Scott, is alleged to have seized him. and, saying that he "had had enough of it," held him down over a box and then sent for the police. On their arrival, however, Mullen was found to be dead. Scott who was arrested, disclaims any intention of injuring his stepson.

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Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

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Impurities in the Blood.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

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WANTED—Known our Asthma Mistura as the next Friend in distressing fits. Instant relief in the first dose. No more sleepless nights, restless days. Failures negative. Positive rational cures. Challenged even in the worst types. We can confidently recommend this to any Asthmatic sufferer. Price Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per bottle. Supplied from Manager, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

CEYLON FINANCE.

THE "CEYLON OBSERVER":—The members of the Legislative Council were yesterday (Oct. 28) plunged into the great work of the Session by the first and second readings being taken of the annual budget—the Supply Bill for 1909—and all the needful financial statements being furnished to them to enable sittings in Sub Committee to take place next week. These sittings are to extend over four or five days continuously of five hours each, and in this way it is hoped justice will be done to the details of the important measure which altogether covers a total expenditure of Rs. 34,1,25,633 for the "Contingent Services of 1909." This is considerably over two million pounds sterling, and yet so great a Governor as Sir Henry Ward was very proud when he had to deal with an expenditure of from half to three-quarters of a million. The disposal of the Supply Bill will entail hard work, but otherwise it is plain sailing. Rather different is the case of the Loan Ordinance, as the discussion elsewhere will show. We cannot see, in fact, how the unofficial members can give other than a provisional or conditional vote for the Bill as it stands—conditional upon the Government giving an assurance that the Council will be consulted so soon as the full plans, specifications and estimates, in connection with proposals which have never hitherto been discussed, are prepared. In other words, we can see no escape for a Special Session if Motor Traction on any particular route, or the Colombo Lake scheme largely, is to be taken up before the regular Session in August next year. We must wait to see, however, what the Governmet has to say on the 11th proximo when the second reading comes up. An appreciable addition to the useful legislation of the Session was safely passed at yesterday's sitting, in two measures which had their third reading. The most important discussion was over the second reading of the Anti-Opium Bill, in the moving of which a set speech was delivered by the Colonial Secretary. The hon'ble gentleman sketched the history of the measure from the appointment of Sir Henry Blacke's Committee in 1907; but that was a very short and truly official retrospect. The true beginning of the movement which has issued in the present Bill is found in the Public Meeting held in the Public Hall in 1893, and all who took part in that meeting may well congratulate themselves on the outcome of their labours. Through evil and through good report, in the face of thirteen years of official opposition and much press ridicule, the Lowcountry Sinhalese and the general European Members pursued their cause by memorials, by motions in Council, by private investigation and public appeals, until the hands of Government were forced into granting a throughly fair but by no means partial Commission. We leave the report of yesterday's discussion over the Bill to speak for itself. We have not the slightest fear of failure for, after all the one supreme matter of importance is to see the end of all the licensed opium shops which have enticed so many Sinhalese villagers to begin the use of the drug during the past fifty years. No more fresh customers and a generation of twenty or at most thirty years should see the use of (opium decreasing steadily year by year) become quite extinct in Ceylon save as medically prescribed. Both the Governor and Colonial Secretary, in drawing on their Straits and Malayan experience, seem always to overlook the very different circumstances in Ceylon where there are practically no Chinese to complicate matters, and the Collector of Customs may find that as the existing opium victims die off or get cured, there will be no encouragement whatever to smuggle the drug into Ceylon.—It seems our local Hotel-keeper are to have an advantage over their brothers in the United Kingdom by the new measure which, however, is fully justified by local experience.—The so-called Medical Registration Amendment Bill is a most curious as well as illogical measure. It legislates for certain minor medicos—apothecaries and dispensers, but only so long as they are in Government service; and then it brings in "lady missionaries," who are not in Government service at all, and bestows on them a similar practising privilege! Where is the logic or the consistency?—and why should there be any limitation in the case of qualified missionaries? We cannot see how any Law Court could convict an ex-Government dispenser or apothecary who, in a village or district with no licensed practitioner available, exercised his profession after leaving the Government service. The mere fact of his being no longer a Government officer can make no professional difference, surely.

WAR AND THE WORLD'S MONEY.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—The business and commercial depression which is still sitting over many trades and industries not only in the United Kingdom but all over the world is constantly being ascribed to different causes. In England it is the fashion, especially in the Press, to ascribe it to Free Trade. Whatever it is due to, it is certainly a fact, to which the low price of Consols and the dear price of money everywhere has lately been a powerful witness. The real cause, however, is probably not far to seek, and rests on the main laws and conditions of life and production. Man produces more than is required to feed him. This surplus is employed in many ways but chiefly in improving the condition of his life and surroundings. His surplus production is to some extent saved, and when a certain pool has been accumulated, expenditure on comfort, luxury, and amusement, is made from that. Among the essentials of comfort is security. To attain this security a large amount of the surplus production of the world is expended on armaments. War-ships cannon, rifles and equipments, exactly as clothes, houses, horses, carriages, machinery and every other property or essential of modern life, when once procured last a considerable period. Exactly as a Mess or a Club writes off a portion of the value of its fixed property each year, or the Chancellor of the Exchequer arranges to sink yearly a portion of a loan, so the world pays for its fixed property gradually, according to the life of the asset concerned. As this proportion of the world's sinking fund is fairly constant it is only when some abnormal expenditure on property is necessitated that the supply of surplus production runs short. If the whole of a city be overwhelmed in some catastrophe, those who have to rebuild it and restore its fortunes have to expend surplus production that would otherwise be available for expenditure on general purchase. It is noticeable that when money is scarce the luxuries of life are in small demand People purchase only what they cannot do without. For instance, in England whenever times are bad, doctors cannot get their bills paid, while butchers can; for the simple reason that the butcher will soon stop supplies while the doctor cannot well stop attendance when his account is in arrears. In the same way, publishers and theatre proprietors complain that no one will buy books or go to plays. This state of affairs was the matter of constant complaint in England last year. Now the reason of this particular state of depression is not far to seek and it is one that is much interwoven with war possibilities on the Continent. Money spent on military equipments and on horses is not as it were a dead loss. Those equipments, and such "articles de luxe" as warships, are a definite property with a money value which only gradually diminishes each year as the articles slowly wear out. But if you destroy with one blow a nation's fleet, or thousands of rifles, or hundreds of cannon or tens of thousands of horses, as we did in South Africa, and millions of sheep, you are directly turning into smoke a considerable portion of the accumulated wealth, or if you like to call it so, the pocket money of the world. That is to say, that the war in South Africa and the Russo-Japanese war, assisted by some of the smaller ones, such as that of 1900 in China, have deliberately emptied several hundreds of millions into the sea. Costly guns and rifles lie rusting on the battle-field, war-ships at the bottom of the sea, horses' bones in thousands bleach on the veldt. Surely this is enough to explain why times are bad and money scarce, hundreds of millions of money gone—not in the purchase of equivalents that last their time and slowly wear out, but directly emptied into the sea and gone from off the face of the earth only to be recovered by the gradual action of the equivalent in over-production. Disaster such as the earthquake in San Francisco of a couple of year's back, or the volcanic eruption in the West Indies, or the floods in the Deccan the other day, or any of the great cataclysms that now and again overtake certain communities, all have the same effect. Real proprety that represents national money is turned into smoke, and when several such events happen together and wars supervene, then the whole of the prosperity of the world is affected for just so many years as the loss of property exceeds the yearly quota which the world is in the habit of putting by to meet the average contingencies. The cost of modern war material has meant that the number of millions that war now absorbs is infinitely greater than what it was a hundred years ago. It is a law, which, if understood, must deeply affect the consideration and prospects of international war. The Persian metaphor "bar bad"—"to the winds" exactly covers what war works with the world's pocket money. This is altogether outside the loss that accrues in the loss of lives, each of which had a power of producing in some form or other more than was required to keep a man alive, or the fact that owing to war's alarms, existing money was prevented from following its inherent aptitude for reproducing more. The sins of war and earthquakes have thus been laid in England at the door of Free Trade, instead of being understood for their true condition. War may often be necessary, but it and the cataclysms of Nature are the true destroyers of the results of the accumulated labours of the world. All other things but transfer those savings from one pocket to another. If I spend a half-sovereign on a theatre ticket, I but exchange the result of my over-production for amusement; the over-production goes to another's pocket to spend and be re-spent. But if I chuck my half-sovereign down a well, then it is lost to the world, and of such is the result of war, and so does war mean inability ro spend money, on the part, not only of one, but a dozen nations that are inter-dependent.

"LOLLARDY AND THE REFORMATION IN ENGLAND."

The "MADRAS MAIL":—The personality of Wycliffe is an important factor in determining the influences which produced the Reformation in England, and two volumes from the pen of Dr. Gairdner (Macmillan, 21s) bear witness to this fact. Dr. Gairdner traces the spring of reformation from its rise in Wycliffe's day to the sweeping floods in the reign of Henry VIII. This contribution from an historian, who is impartial in his examination of evidence to the extent of successfully concealing his own beliefs in sure of a hearty welcome, and more so, because here scholarship is coupled with a fresh and vigorous style, and lightened by odds and ends of interesting details from original sources. The age which produced a Wycliffe was one of social upheaval. The Black Plague of 1348 decimated the population, labour became scarce, and the efforts of Lords of Manors to enforce the customary service, under the changed conditions, from their villeins resulted in the great rebellion of 1381. The times curiously resemble our own, in that unrest was due to labour troubles, and extreme Socialistic views were advocated by the Labour leaders in order to meet them. If it be true that history repeats itself—a maxim to which Mr. Balfour cannot assent—the study of this period might be useful to any who would grapple with the present difficulty. Wycliffe was a Socialist of the most virulent type, at least in theory, holding that among Christians (and they all were Christians) there should be a community of goods, and further, that a man in mortal sin had no right to anything at all. As for the Clergy, it was a gross abuse that they should possess any property. They could exist, or starve, on the alms of the laity.

But Dr. Gairdner is concerned more in studying Wycliffe's attack on the abuses of the Mediæval Church, and there is no doubt that they presented a rich scope to any reformer. The reform Wycliffe advocated was a return to Apostolic symplicity in doctrine and practice, the Bible, and the Bible only, being the sole authority in such matters. In his rigidity he would exclude Church music "joly chauntinge that stireth men women to dauncing," gay windows and decorated churches as not being ordered or used by the Apostles, and he would not have studied the and decorated churches as not being ordered or used by the Apostles, and he would not have studied the Guardian anxiously to mourn the small number of Ordination candidates with University degrees, for simple Priests were better than learned ones, since the Apostles took no degrees. Wycliffe's ideal was a Presbyterian Ministry like that of Scotland, but existing on the free-will offerings of the people, and worshipping in the plainest of buildings. Dr. Gairdner traces carefully the spread of these opinions, through followers like Oldcastle, Walter Brute and Swynderby, their suppression under the Acts against heresy, or rather their growth underground, the increasing circulation of English versions of the Bible, the death of the Mediæval system, and the separation between England and Rome in the reign of Henry VIII. Dr. Gairdner rightly does not set much value on the reports sent in by the King's visitors on the morals of the Monasteries. The policy of spoliation had been determined on, and any scandalous story about the neighbouring Monks or Nuns would be readily accepted as evidence of their corruption. But for the same reason the impossible story of Archbishop Cranmer's wife should be rejected. After the passage of the Act of the Six Articles, which made it a felony for a Priest to retain a wife, it is said that Mrs. Cranmer was carried about by her husband in a chest, as he dared not show her openly. Surely Henry VIII must have known of the wife's existence, for Cranmer's enemies at Court were ready with any ill rumour concerning him, and the King either gave a dispensation or presented a blind eye to the defection. Nor was Cranmer likely to practise this kind of deceit. He was a weak man, and a pliant tool to the will of a stronger, but no doubts can be cast on his frankness and honesty of character. Besides, there are surely better ways of concealing the possession of a wife than by crushing her into a box!

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

The "Indian Spectator":—The report of the Committee appointed by the Bombay Government to investigate and recommend measures for advancing primary education in this city may be taken not only to decide for the present the vexed questions of free and compulsory education, but also to provide a forecast of the solution of those questions at which the Government may be expected to arrive all over India. The Committee was thoroughly representative, and that which is considered the maximum of possible attainment in an enlightened city like Bombay will generally be accepted as the highwater mark of educational possibilities all over India. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla who used to champion the cause of compulsory education in the Corporation and in the Legislative Council, was not in Bombay to sign the report or to write a dissenting minute: he does not seem to have sent any minute from England. Of the 33 replies received by the Committee from the various persons consulted, on the question of compulsory education, 5 were favourable to the proposal, and 18 were opposed to it, while 9 spoke doubtfully. The majority of the Committee are agreed that the time has not yet come for the introduction of compulsory education, for it would involve "numberless prosecutions and cause endless friction between Government and the people." Mr. Setalvad dissents from this view: taking his colleagues at their own word, that "there exists now a strong desire on the part of parents to give some degree of education to their children," he argues that, if so, "a measure of compulsion wisely worked" cannot lead to any misunderstanding or friction. The answer is simple: by "parents" the Committee could not have meant "every parent." There would be a sufficiently large number of parents, who would not like compulsion, to make the prosecutions and the friction an unpleasant reality. Whether the friction, if any, will be between the Government and the people, or the Corporation and the people is immaterial: if the Corporation will take the responsibility of setting the law in motion, the Government must pass the law, and the magistrates must enforce that law. Ultimately it is the Government that will be held responsible for the compulsion.

SCHOOL-MASTERS' SALARIES.

The "Rast Goftar". It is a common complaint that the education of school-boys in this country does not show itself in an improved tone of their general behaviour. How can we expect moral training to be imparted in the schools when the tutorial staff is drawn from a class of individuals whose monthly salaries are so low as to induce no batter grade of men than those who are satisfied with the pay as is generally earned by a cooly or an office peon? Domestic servants in the towns and the ordinary workmen in the mills and factories are paid better salary for their services than what is offered to teachers, whose duty comprises no less an onerous task than that of educating the young. Government have henceforward decided that the pay of no school-master shall be less than Rs. 9. Though this does not go as far as we would desire, we are grateful for this small mercy. With increased cost of living the minimum thus prescribed is too exiguous to draw the right kind of men to take up the duties of teachers even in village schools. The outlay entailed in adopting this proposal would cost Government to the tune of a trifle less than one lakh of rupees per annum. With their depleted funds local Municipalities in the interior are unable to bear the burden of the cost between themselves, and some time would have been lost before they could have acceded to the Government's proposal if the whole burden was laid upon their shoulders. As Government deem improvement in this direction as urgent, they have undertaken to bear the extra charge for three years, at the end of which the cost will be shared in moiety between Government and the local bodies.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The "Parsi":—The nomination of Dr. Rash Behari Ghose to the Presidentship of the coming sessions of the Indian Nationel Congress only gives that distinguished gentleman the honour of which last year's fiasco deprived him. There is no doubt that he will be heard this time, and it will be interesting to compare the address which he was prevented from delivering last year with the one that he will deliver at Madras. Politics have moved along lines unanticipated since last Christmas. Up to then there was an Extremist party, which, however much we might disagree with its Jacobin programme, was a factor in Indian politics and had a right to be heard but gave its own death-blow at Surat when it definitely overthrew law and order and made political brigandage its rule. Since then things have gone from bad to worse: there was Mozafferpore, with all its ramifications, and hardly a week passes but we hear of dacoities committed in Bengal in the name of Swadeshi. These anarchists and dacoits it would be the grossest libel to say reperesented the whole of the extremist party, but they have proved to exist in numbers which cannot be described as a "microscopic minority" in a party which was never very large, and they have formed a good part of the following that at one time made the party appear formidable. New that they have been coming out in their true colours as lawless and desperate young blackguards, they can no longer be regarded as representative of their party; but the Extremist party, whatever it gains in moral force from its dissociation with such followers, almost sinks into insignificance when it has to effect a final severance and declare itself respectable and law-abiding. They are finding it impossible to make an impression as revolutionists only in theory, while to proceed to practice only brings them within reach of the criminal law. It is an interesting situation; it remains to be seen whether Dr. Ghose will deal with it.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND BUREAU.

The "Gujerati":—The annual report of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau has many points of interest for the average student of public affairs, especially commercial, which it would be well to bear in mind. It is a significant sign of the increasing strength of the tide of healthy Swadeshism which is sweeping over the country that our leading men of business, our local merchant princes should have set about handling the matter in a sober and shrewd businesslike manner At the Annual General Meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, presided over by Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the first year's report was presented for adoption. It goes over a variety of topics of a highly useful character notably among them, the organisation of a bureau of information, a Reading-room, where newspapers and magazines, specially dealing with matters commercial, may be supplied, the establishment of a library of commercial books, and the publishing of a monthly trade Journal on the lines of the Indian Trade Journal. This is, indeed, a very encouraging feature of Bombay Swadeshism, more so because it is less demonstrative and more sober and businesslike, and also because it is in the hands of people who have practical, definite and clear-cut notions as to the right sort of work which our country demands of us at present, The Chamber has done active and useful work during the year under report. It has represented the views of the Indian Mercantile Community on several burning questions of the day to the local and Imperial Governments. The Chairman, in the concluding part of his speech, notes with becoming pride the "success of the Swadeshi movement evinced by the increase by about 21 p. c. in the output of weaving mills." Healthy and honest Swadeshism of that character is bound to be welcomed in every quarter and we wish the next year's annual report will contain more cheering items indicating the onward march of indigenous enterprise in this country.

A GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PROTEST.

"The Praja Bandhu":—We have in a previous issue already protested against the enhancement of the military burden on India to the extent of Rs. 45 lacks in the shape of capitation charges for British soldiers agreed to by Lord Morley. Now it is a matter of history that while important reforms suggested by the representatives of the Indian people from time to time are shelved on the eternal plea of want of funds, large sums of money readily come forward as soon as a call is made for them by the military department. The military expenditure in consequence has gone up by leaps and bounds, and in support of this it will simply suffice to state that it has well nigh doubled during the last twenty years. The entire indigenous Press has times out of number protested against this enhancement of the military burden on the poor famine stricken people of India, but so far they have cried in vain. In spite of this some of our contemporaries have protested against this latest enhancement, and we are glad to note that the Government of India have also followed suit. This is as it ought to be, for it is but a truism to say that the teeming millions of India cannot afford to bear any further burden. The attitude of the Government of India in this matter affords an agreeable contrast to that of Lord Morley, who has been pliant and weak enough to succumb to the pressure perhaps brought to bear upon him by the War Office. While thanking the Government of India for this timely protest of theirs, we await with interest its result, and hope that it will be in favour of the people of India.

GRIEVANCES OF TRANSVAAL INDIANS.

The "Gujerat Mitra":—The ungenerous persecution of Indian immigrants in the Transvaal continues unchecked and the perfect non-chalance with which Imperial Statesmen view the situation of British Indian subjects of the King-Emperor subjected to a relentlessly barbarous treatment takes the breath away of even the most loyal and law-abiding Indians. The wail of earnest importunity with which Indian residents in the Transvaal continue imploring their fellow countrymen in this country for assistance must not fail to touch them deeply. The response to it is of the most unqualified and unexceptionable character that has ever before been witnessed in Indian political agitation, for with a singleness of purpose and loyal attachment to their cause the Indian rank and file have thrown in their lot with their leaders and are joining in the agitation. The dogged resistance which the Transvaal immigrants offer at every step to the coercive measures of Colonial Ministers against them shows the grit that is in them to stand against worst possible coercion. More as the Colonial authorities are nonplussed the more, it seems, would the pursue and persecute the Indians in the Colony. For we witness the unparalleled spectacle of persons guilty of an infringement of the law being dealt with most unmercifully.

CEYLON COMPANY OF PEARL FISHERS.

New Discovery of Deposits.

THE directors of the Ceylon Company of Pearl Fishers, Ltd., have issued a circular, in which they state that the annual general meeting would, in the ordinary course, be held this month, but they consider it desirable, for the following reasons, to postpone it to a later date:—No fishery having been held this year, the Board took the opportunity thus afforded to inquire carefully into the Company's organisation in Ceylon with a view of introducing any desirable improvements. In order to arrive at a sound conclusion on the matter, the Board commissioned Professor Herdman, their technical adviser, to proceed to Ceylon last April to make a thorough investigation of the Company's affairs, in consultation with Sir Stanley Bois, the local managing director. As a result, it was decided by the Board to abolish the post of general manager, and to place the whole of the Company's staff under the direction of Sir Stanley Bois, to whose valuable co-operation the Company is already so much indebted. Mr. James Hornell was asked to resign, and Captain James Kerkham, an experienced officer in the service of the British Indian Steam Navigation Company, was appointed superintendent of fisheries. Mr. T. Southwell, A.R.C.S.—lately Mr. Hornell's assistant—was promoted to the post of scientific adviser.

The inspection of the pearl banks being, in the opinion of the Board, of vital importance, Professor Herdman was requested to give that matter his particular attention. He, therefore, made a personal examination of the banks, so far as the time at his disposal permitted, and in the course of this he discovered a deposit of fishable oysters on the Kondatchi Paar, a bank which had not been examined during the previous inspection, and this confirmed the Board in their impression that this important work had not hitherto been adequately carried out. They have therefore instructed Captain Kerkham and Mr. Southwell to make a most careful and exhaustive examination of the whole of the Company's banks at the forthcoming inspection, and before calling the shareholders together they think it desirable to be in possession of their officers' reports. It should be added that, owing to the lateness of the season when the discovery was made the deposit of oysters on the Kondatchi Paar could not be fished this year, but it is hoped that the approaching inspection will show that these oysters are still in existence and can be secured.

THE housefly has become such a pest in the Ramsey Division of Hunts that the District Council has decided to issue fly-catching papers free. Their medical officer stated that in case of an epidemic of typhoid the flies would carry the germ from house to house.

THE scheme now being adumbrated in some quarters, for forming as Imperial Chamber of Commerce is in many respects excellent, though it is not, new, says the "Globe." Chambers of Commerce nowadays take a quite appreciable part in modern life: and the commercial bodies of leading towns have in many cases come to prize their work highly. There is not the least reason why they should not combine, in whatever manner experience teaches them is likely to be the best, with a kind of informal Imperial Trade Council. Its status would be unofficial, but it would be none the worse for that, it might even be able to correct some of the vagaries and inexactitudes which persist at the Board of Trade. And the information of which it would become possessed would be extremely useful to its members.

CURRENT COIN.

COUNTERFEITS IN CALCUTTA.

"I HAVE been travelling," said Chidmouth, as he came into the chummery verandah, selected the most comfortable of the unoccupied long chairs, and hung his hat on the floor beside him.

"Why did you not continue travelling?" said Keays, who is by way of thinking himself possessed of a pretty wit.

"Nothing would have given me greater delight my dear little man, could I have only taken you with me. It would have amused my duller moments to have commenced the necessary education in the decencies that you missed. Better is hospitality than rudeness. Jenkins, I'm shocked that you have not impressed this elementary tact upon your new caught cubling. Little boy, help for the bearer and something wet, and ill forgive you."

"I have been travelling" continued Chidmouth, "and since may return have arrived at the conclusion that during the last few months all the base money in India has found its way into Calcutta. I got change for a ten rupee note yesterday, and within two hours had eight of the rupees handed back to me as doubtful.

"Did it happen on tram-cars?" asked Keays.

"Not altogather, but in the main."

"Say, do you think there is a sort of combine for uttering base coin in Bengal"

"Not at all, the only regularised uttering in Bengal is the uttering of political rot about the mighty but oppressed nation."

"How do you account for the fact that it is on tram-cars that one hears most about the passing of base coin?"

"Because, I suppose, it is on tram-cars more coin of small value changes hands than elsewhere, and also becouse the authorities are rightly enough, particular as to testing the coin they receive."

"But hang at all, the public are not in a conspiracy to stick the tramway with stumers. It's only a very few who would deliberately pass on bad coin, whilst professional shooters of snide rupees must be rarer still."

"I am deligted, laddy that your opinion of human nature in this town is so high. Your charity makes me inclined to overlook other shortcomings of yours."

"But do the conductors palm the good coins and give bad ones back when they refuse rupees, or what?"

"'Pon my word can't say anything about palming. They pouch them occasionally. But, as a matter of fact I do not think that any but a small proportion of the coin refused is bad, and this is kept in circulation as much by ignorance as by malice."

"But," said Keays, who was getting annoyed, "what's a fellah to do? You can't be sure of every coin you get, and its denced annoying to have the conductor in the morning ring and refuse every dib you have."

"I don't know what you can do, unless you take a tip from the conductor, and accept no coin without testing it. I saw a man do this on a car yesterday. His conductor tested three rupees, returned two and accepted the third. The fare I think was a two anna one. The man took the change from the conductor and held him whilst he tested again and again every farthing. The conductor tried to break away several times, but without success. His face was a picture, as was the other man's owlish solemnity. The result was confusion. There was a car full of men waiting for tickets, and a street full of folk waiting for cars. Some swore some laughed. The car swept on past stopping places where prospective passengers waited, and waited in vain. Without a smile our little men rang his coppers and small silver, pouching some coins, returning others to the exasperated conductor. Men who could not wait got off, some put pickels on their seats and some—did not. An inspector got on and talked but still the testing went on, till the tester was satisfied, and smiled sweetly at inspector and conductor."

"But it's annoying all the same," said Keays, "It's not every one that's willing to make a fool of himself."

"Some don't need to my son. They are born so."

"Nevertheless," interposed Jenkins, "the change question on the tramways is a rank nuisance, and there are at least two ways in which the Company, if it cared, could do much to improve matters."

"And these?"

"Well, in the first place no one can understand why the Company does not sell to first class passengers, men who swarm up to offices and such, passes entitling them to say four rides a day between points; or else books of tickets, for preference at a reduction, say eleven dibs worth of travel coupons for ten."

"That would be a sensible and convenient improvement, but if I'm not mittaken it was proposed, and the Company could not see their way to meeting the proposal. The other?"

"Hang the other, I'm not out giving the C. T. C. tips on how to avoid unpopularity. When they keep their cars clean there may be hope for other things."—"Q" in the "Englishman".

LADY VIOLET ELLIOTT'S WEDDING.

The transfer to India of the wedding of Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, second son of Lord Lansdowne, with Lady Violet Elliot, youngest daughter of Lord Minto, which is to take place in January, will be regretted in London, remarks the "Daily Chronicle," for the engagement is one of the most interesting of the present year. The change of venue, which quite accords with the King's wishes, enables the ceremony to be made a Viceregal State function. It is to be carried out with true Eastern splendour, many of the features of the famous Durbar of 1902 being revived, and princely hospitality will be dispensed by the Viceroy and Lady Minto at Government House. Invitations are being sent out to all the Indian Princes and Chiefs, to the Officers of British and Native Regiments, and to the heads of departments. All the Members of the Viceroy's Council, with their wives, will be present, and it is probable that the Amir of Afghanistan, with a brilliant retinue, will attend the ceremony and the incidental entertainments. Lord and Lady Lansdowne, who have not visited India for some years, will go out for their son's wedding, and will probably be accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, Lord and Lady Kerrey and Lord and Lady Waterford. It is also expected that Lady Antrim and Lady Victoria Dawnay will also be present, and although not finally decided it is likely that Lady Errington will chaperon Lady Aileen Elliot on the voyage out to rejoin their parents for the event.

It is interesting, adds the "Chronicle," to note the number of families of Viceroys and pro-Consuls who have been united by marriage Lady Minto herself is a sister of Lord Grey, Governor-General of Canada, whose heir was married three years ago to Lady Mabel Palmer, daughter of Lord Selborne, High Commissioner of South Africa, and a granddaughter of the late Lord Salisbury. Recently a sister of Lady Violet Elliot married Lord Cromer's heir, and now Lady Violet is marrying a son of Lord Lansdowne, who has been Viceroy of India, while Lady Lansdowne's father, the late Duke of Abercorn, was Viceroy of Ireland half a century ago.

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THE BASS ROCK.

"THE Isle of Geese" is the name a French officer gives to this—"and wonderful craig, risand within the sea"—when he views it in the year 1550. He goes on to describe it. "The island is so exorbitantly uneven, that till one reaches the wall of the castle he cannot have sure footing in any one place; so that, as I have often observed, those that enter it must climb up by the help of a strong cable, thrown down for the purpose; and when they have got with much ado to the foot of the wall, they sit down in a wide basket and in this posture are mounted up by strength of hand." The officer notes the garrison of its castle consisted of 120 men, and he states that they subsisted on the fish which the solan geese brought, and that their firing rested on the precarious supply of sticks which the birds brought for their nests. Daniel Defoe, two centuries later, makes the scientific observation that these "birds lay but one egg, which sticks fast to the rock, and only comes away by the use of force." The hatching was accomplished by the bird holding the egg fast in the foot. Defoe wonders why "Nature has given these singularities to a creature that has nothing else in it worth notice."

What does the English golfer to North Berwick see to-day in this "wonderful craig"? He knows a lighthouse has been erected close by the ruined fortress and prison. The keepers, when he makes an expedition in the little steam launch, tell him that the ruins were a State prison, and show him the traditional cell of one of the Covenanter ministers. His learning may even reach to the point that it was the last place of strength to hold out for the last Stuart king, and then he retraces, his steps, not as much enlightened as was old Hector Boece, who wrote in the sixteenth century that everything in it was "full of admiration and wonder." The Saxon stranger to-day is just as likely only to think of it as to the "Island of Goose," and not even be able to see his own fitness to pitch his tent among his fellows.

And yet few islands of its size contain more history. It is the home of the earliest Christianity, and the haunt of the darkest sins of persecution perpetrated by a Christain State.

The Church is as usual, the earliest historian, and the Bass Rock is noted as the dwelling-place of St. Baldred, a Celtic missionary whose life's work is wrapped in miraculous story, marking at least for certain the fervour of his missionary endeavours, which extended from Lammermoor to Inveresk. He died in 606, and the ruins of the tiny chapel still probably mark the site of St. Baldred's rude hermit's cell. From its portal he appeared to the wild inhabitants, holding aloft the emblems of the Faith he had been the first to instil into their lives. So great was the desire of the three parishes specially under his charge to possess his sainted body, that legend tells three bodies were found, "all perfectly alike," on the morning of his burial, and thus was stayed the pious dissension which should possess it. The chapel walls now standing were those of "a parish kirk in the craig of the Bass," consecrated to St. Baldred in the year 1542. A small parish, but the Catholic Church left no souls it could reach untended.

The island next appears as the possession of the family of Lauder, one member of the name being a Bishop of St. Andrews. Very slowly in history, does it become a strength or fortified place. James I., when he returned from his long captivity in England, sent one of the Duke of Albany's sons "prisoner to the Castle of the Bass." In 1581 James VI visited it, and desired greatly it should pass into the possession of the Crown. We find it passing from Lauder into other hands; and in 1671 Lauderdale bought it on behalf of the Government, "to become a State prison." "A dear bargain it was," says one commentator. From that time it became the prison of the Presbyterian ministers. The ruins of the castle bear out what the prisoners said they had suffered in its gloomy dungeons. Scott makes Habbakuk Muckle—wrath assert that his visions of slaughter and vengeance were made known to him in that awful prison of despair. "Was it not in the tower of the Bass that overhangeth the wild, wide sea? It howled in the winds, and it roared in the billows, and it screamed and it whistled and it clanged with the screams and the clang and the whistle of the sea-birds, as they floated and flew and dropped and divided on the bosom of the waters."

The dungeons received the perpetual moisture from the precipices above them, and were washed by the sprays of the stormy seas below them. What remains of Blackadder's cell, still pointed out to the stranger, is a place of about seven feet by eight. The small windows which lighted this cell were placed high above the level of the floor. There was an even worse dungeon than this. An arched staircase, a remnant of which yet remains, led down into a dark cavern, dank and dripping within, having an opening to the sea, which dashed within a few feet of it. Into this pit Thomas Hog of Kiltearn was consigned by Archbishop Sharp. Hog had previously been imprisoned in one of the upper cells in the fort. There he had suffered from dysentery, and a physician who had been called in to visit him from Edinburgh not unnaturally gave his opinion that unless he were removed to more wholesome quarters his recovery was impossible. The physician took upon himself to tell the Lords of the Council the condition of his patient. The Archbishop's attention was attracted anew to one of the best of those who had fallen into his hands. He said that if the justice of God was pursuing him he should not be saved by the clemency of the Council. He proposed if there was one place worse than another in the Bass he should be put into it. The motion was seconded by another prelate, and Hog was carried down to the lowest and most filthy dungeon. Hog, to the amazement of his tormentors, in a short time completely recovered. He never resented the Archbishop's treatment, and when he had to mention him, only merrily said, "Commend him to me for a good physician." Even at this distance of time the story makes the reader feel that worse deeds have stained the earth than the removal of the Archbishop from the scene of his episcopal labours on the field of Magus Moor.

To the prison of the Bass came also James Mitchell and Mr. James Fraser of Brea. Mitchell had attempted the life of Archbishop Sharp, by firing at him in his coach with a pistol loaded with three balls. The Archbishop escaped, the Bishop of Orkney, who was entering the carriage with him, received a ball in the wrist. Mitchell made no attempt to escape, and in the judicial proceedings which followed he was tortured by the boot. He it was who when asked which leg should be enclosed in the instrument, gave the right as the best of the two, "for I freely bestow it in the cause." He stood nine blows of the hammer before he lost consciousness. It was proposed to subject the other leg to the same treatment, but the Archbishop received a letter that if he persisted "in torturing the pannel he should have a shot from a steadier hand," and the idea was abandoned. A guard of twelve horse and thirty foot conducted the two ministers, the one so terribly maimed, to the Bass. Mitchell was conducted to the closest confinement. From his companion, Fraser of Brea, we have some particulars of life in the island prison. Later on in his life he was removed for six months to Newgate, where he had one of the best rooms in the prison, and he contrasted it, and the kindness of his gaolers, very favourably with what he had endured in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh and in the Bass.

The two best-known names among the forty ministers who suffered in the Bass Rock prison are those of Alexander Peden and John Blackadder. Peden was there for four years, and when he first arrived Mr. Robert Gillespie was his only companion. He was soon joined by other ministers. At rare intervals they were permitted to meet for devotional exercises morning and evening, but at other times they were closely shut up in their mutual dungeons. In 1677 the Scottish Privy Council made an order to the keeper of the Isle of the Bass permitting the prisoners to have liberty between the hours of sun rising and setting. Only two at once were to enjoy this liberty, and those who had been liberated were to be shut up before other two were let out. The order was not to apply to Mr. James Mitchell. Peden was one of four hundred ministers who were ejected from their charges for refusing to be presented by their respective patrons, and above all, refusing to accept collation from the bishop of the diocese in which they resided. Peden refused to obey the order ejecting him, and only forcible measures removed him from his church. His farewell services lasted the whole day, and were held in the midst of a greatly moved people. He travelled to Ireland, preaching to many in Ulster, but on his return he was arrested and condemned to the Bass. He had the prophetic gift, and his preaching was of that nature. He was a man of uncommon gifts, even among that company of devout and resolute men.

John Blackadder was a man of good descent, and his name still lingers on the Bass Rock. Partly because his cell was occupied by him for four years it is still pointed out, with its three small iron-barred windows to the west. He died in this prison in his seventieth year, and lies buried in North Berwick churchyard. The wonder is that any of these prisoners lived through the long years before the Revolution or death came to their release. There was a small garden on the Bass in these days, and one of the prisoners speaks of having tasted the cherries which grew on a tree in it. The cherry-tree has long disappeared. The garden is a waste of nettles, but here and there within its walls still appear the flowers of the daffodil, some reminder of the days when the garden was a cultivated spot.

The sloping, western side of the Bass consists of three great terraces, separated by precipitous rocks. The lowest is occupied by the prison and fortress. On the platform of the middle terrace stands the ruins of the chapel. The Covenanters were never allowed to enter its walls for worship and for many years it was used as a storehouse for gunpowder. On the highest terrace of all lies the garden, with its ruinous walls, and the path leads past it to the top of the island. The precipices of the northern face have ever been the home of those who know no imprisonment, the wild fowl of the Bass.

It is easy to imagine how the eyes of the prisoners must have followed the flight of the ancestors of the birds who inhabit the rock to-day, as they took their free way by their dungeon windows. Little has changed in the outlook from the island fortress. A lighthouse nightly throws its line of light across the troubled waters; it is a beacon for the mariners at sea, and its rays penetrate far inland, and the "landward" people know it marks the sentinel rock of their coast. It is also a perpetual flashlight on the pages of Scottish history—a light that reminds the countryside of the day-star that arose with the dawn of Christianity. St. Baldred stands ever a mystic saint, and round him glows the light of the Perpetual Sacrifice—the type of all that men have sacrificed for "the Cause," the supreme Head and Captain of the roll of the martyrs of the Bass.

"Is it nothing to you, all ye who pass by?" Is this ever-lasting Rock silent; has it no word to say to the idlers of an idle day? Those who land on its narrow bounds are treading on soil which has been pressed by the feet of those who have endured unto the end.—"N. T. C." in the "Westminister."

ALL SORTS OF SPORT.

A Column on the Recreations of Men.

IN a recent article in the "Field," the point was bravely, or very nearly bravely, taken that too much shooting is poor enough sport. That is to say, that to be kept busy with a pair of guns amidst such a shower of birds as seems to have descended from the Drury Lane flies on the first night of a new production is pushing pleasure to the verge of pain. It is not hard to find reasons for the modern mad desire to show an enormous number of birds in a day's covert-shooting and to make record bags either driving or covert-shooting. But to many of us humbler folk the tendency seems on a par with the fungoid growth of luxury in sport. We cannot, and we need not wish to, go back to the days when "shooting flying" was a remarkable achievement, or even to the days when our rude forefathers went out with their muzzle-loaders and their dogs and thought a great deal of bagging a pheasant tamely flushed from under their feet. Nowadays, if we are beater's gun, we leave such birds to go forward, to rise higher and fly faster, and we are better sportsmen for so doing.

It is not necessary to make oneself horribly uncomfortable in order to be a sportsman. There is no sense in making a dreary and laborious walk of it to the ground one is going to shoot over when a motor-car will take you there with half the time and trouble. There can be no objection to lunch of solid and substantial proportions brought out to the guns and eaten in comparative comfort. The flask and sandwich business is all very well for the angler—because it is all he can get. But it dose not improve "per se" the sportsmanlike nature of his proceedings. When it comes, however—as it often seems to do—to table-cloths and tents and footmen and champagne, the modest gunner feels his gorge rise. He is no whit envious. He would not give a "thank you" for such luxuries. He dose not wish to have so much shooting that he must have specially designed anti-recoil cartridges and keep on firing automatically until the thing becomes a butchery. What he enjoys is sport, not slaughter. If they would confess it, there must be many so-called "crack" shot who would enjoy much more a quieter and emptier day than the continuous shooting at birds hurled at their heads in a ceaseless stream to which they are accustomed. There is a golden mean, where one has enough shooting to prevent tiredness or boredom and not too much to destroy the real flavour of sport. And it is a significant fact that the really joyous and enthusiastic descriptions of a day's shooting of which one reads are those of the more modest days. No one has yet genuinely enthused over a big battue with a personal note of pleasure. The difference is that between the cricket player and the average-hunter, or the match player in golf and the man who, forgetting how his match with you stands at the thirteenth hole, knows very well that he is two over fives. It is a difference of temperament, perhaps. But it is also artificial, and our modern fashions do not only spoil sport; they also do damage by leading ambitious hosts to cram more birds on to their ground than the ground should naturally produce.

Shooting like other things, has its seamy side. It produces effects which are apt to make the sensitive man resolve never to shoot—or miss—again, and to lead the acutely sensitive man actually to abandon the gun, his primitive instincts overcome by the nicer feelings engendered by civilisation. For it is a vast mistake to assume that the sportsman is callous and hard-hearted. On the contrary the true sportsman must be something of a naturalist, and must have a real sympathy with the wild nature on which, in the likeness of wild nature he preys. The shooting man is as sure to be a dog-lover as the hunting man is sure to love both horses and dogs. The former may take as innocent a pleasure in the gambols of rabbits at play as the latter may do in the games of fox-cubs. Sportsmen are not callous. They are merely human and, if you will, fallible. I was plunged, not for the first or last time, into such reflections the other day when I walked straight upon a partridge that had been seen to tower and fall out of a covey of which we had taken due toll in the previous field. The bird had been marked by a tree which was directly in my line of advance, and I came upon it standing by the side of a ditch. Instead of getting into the ditch the luckless bird marched straight at me. It was an uncanny sight, and I was most thankful when the dog took the bird. Obviously it was blinded—probably from the effect of the shot in the lung, which had made it tower. But it was a pitiable incident, which made me squirm. Even so—and here comes in the doctrine of compensations—it was so pleasant to admire the skill and self-restraint of the retriever, handling a flustering bird without damaging a feather of it, that one got a more or less effective contrast.

SULLIVAN AND HIS ART.

"SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN and his Operas," by B.W. Findon, is a pleasant volume, written by a relative of the late composer, dealing not only with his operas, as the title might suggest, but giving in concise form a complete story of his life and of his works in every field. Opinions may differ as to the precise position which should be assigned to Sullivan among the composers of his time, to say nothing of his predecessors, but it may well be that he will occupy a considerably more exalted place eventually than some superior folk are disposed to admit at present. One commanding quality his work does possess, at least, which serves to distinguish it from the vast bulk of that turned out by his British contemporaries, including those who take themselves and their art most seriously—namely, its spontaneity. It may not be music of the highest order—no one in truth would pretend that it is; but it rings true in the sense that it is natural and unforced, and this is a sovereign virtue which can be claimed for very few works by our native masters, and which, in the case of Sullivan's music may long serve, in Johnson's famous phrase, "to preserve it from putrefaction." When speaking of Sullivan's music one means, of course, the coming operas, for few will be disposed to question that these contain his best, if not his most ambitious work. Mr. Findon writes enthusiastically of "The Golden Legend," the "In Memoriam" overture, and other examples of his art in a different genre, but it is a tolerably safe assumption that, as judged by the test of longevity—and none is more conclusive in the case of music—the lighter compositions will easily carry the day in the end. But, however this may be, Mr. Findon's little volume provides a very readable and sympathetic account of his richly gifted kinsman. The chapter on his ancestry recalls the not un-noteworthy fact that Sullivan came of a mixed stock—Irish on the one side and Italian on the other, which may or may not have had something to do with his musical gifts. Also he had the advantage of being brought up virtually in the band-room of a military orchestra, so that "at eight years of age he had a practical knowledge of military music." Later, as choir-boy at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, as a student at the Royal Academy of Music, and at Leipzig, where he continued his studies, he carried all before him.

It is, indeed, interesting to speculate what would would have happended to him if he had remained in Germany and developed his art on German lines at the end of his student days, and it is at least permissible to believe that he might, under these circumstances, have done greater things than heever actually accomplished in a less encouraging environment. On this subject of environment some interesting sentences from his Leipzig letters are quoted. The musical atmosphere of England must truly have been deplorable in those days, when Schumann and Wagner were equally reprehended by the most cultivated musicians. Yet it was to this atmosphere that Sullivan returned, and if his subsequent work suffered as the result it can hardly be wondered at. One little circumstance narrated illustrates the spirit which prevailed at the time. An English contributor had written to the "Athenæum" a news letter from Leipzig, in the course of which he mentioned, among other things, the production of Schumann's music to Byron's "Manfred." The letter was printed intact with the exception of the paragraph about Schumann, which was cut out at the instance of the musical editor! Sullivan's account of the views of that really fine musician Sterndale Bennett may be read, too, in this connexion. "There was something very instructing and fascinating about Bennett's personality. He was, however, bitterly prejudiced against the new school, as he called it. He would not have a note of Schumann; and as for Wagner, he was outside the pale of critism." If therefore, Sullivan failed to some extent to realise the full promise of his Leipzig days, this may probably be accounted for, in part at least, in terms of environment. As it is, we would be thankful, perhaps, that by his lucky association with Sir W. S. Gilbert and Mr. D'Oyly Carte he was provided with the opportunities of doing such brilliant work in a comparatively humble field. Mr. Findon's little volume bears the imprint of Sisley's, Limited, "Makers of Beautiful Books," who, in the case, of a second edition of the work, might take the opportunity of correcting the considerable number of misprints such as Rubenstein for Rubinstein, Dannreuter for Dannreuther, Reinicke for Reinecke, Tonkustler for Tonkunstler, at present scattered up and down its pages.

MR. EDWIN DAVEY, clerk to the Islington Guardians, having received a communication from the Inland Revenue officials, asking whether a list of persons over seventy who have been receiving relief can be supplied by him, has replied that whilst desirous of helping to carry out the Old Age Pensions Act, it is quite impracticable for him to afford information unless provision is made for the reasonable expenses of assistance to be paid by the Inland Revenue.

ARCHDEACON COLLET, Rector of Stockton, Warwickshire, at the close of a sermon on Spiritualism at Manchester, exhibited a series of what he called spirit photographs. One of them, taken in March last outside his residence, showed the Archdeacon's mother, who died 50 years ago, and his father, who died in 1891, aged 81. The mother was never photographed during life, but her likeness had been recognised by hundreds in Leamington. "Seventeen years in the higher life," said the Archdeacon, "appear to work for making my father in the spirit photograph look somewhat younger than in the negative I took of him three years before he departed this life.

A NIGHT OUT.

IT all came of our having asked a poetess to stay at our Dorset cottage, writes Ernestine Mills in the "Westminster." At least, she isn't only a poetess; she writes novels and essays and short stories, and all those bits one reads in the corners of newspapers. She was very charming, with wavy hair, and large innocent-looking eyes; but really they were always looking for "copy." I knew that directly she came. Before then Tom and I had been quite content picking peas, teaching Jane how to bottle raspberries, and trawling for prawns. Lovely long afternoons we had in the bay, the long sweep of the Hampshire coast looking golden and fairylike on one side, with the Isle of Wight gleaming on the sunny horizon. And the prawns were exceedingly good, though I do hate it when they jump about and look reproacfulu.

But when the poetess came she wanted copy. I felt, from the first day, that we were all so much copy to her—only that and nothing more. Tom and I have never written anything except letters to the papers in August, but still we understood how she felt. So we took her round the village to see the oldest man (who talked real Dorset), and the youngest baby (who didn't talk at all), and the local poet—only he was out with his donkey selling bottles and rabbit-skins. Then we took her to the remains of the "Wold village cross," which looks to me uncommonly like a millstone, and the Norman church—only she said they had got the date wrong. And still she wanted copy!

Then we took her up on the Great Heath, and if ever we came to a path we didn't take it, so we went miles and miles, through green bogs chocked with sundew and asphodel, through purple heather, and bracken so tall that we couldn't see over it as we waded through. We showed her where the osmunda grows, with fronds six feet long waving over a ittle stream. And from the heath we took her down to the sand-dunes, where the ringed plover lays its eggs, and the little sanderlings hurry about.

And then we showed her where the crested grebe nests, on the shores of a little inland lake which looks like a patch of fallen sky until you see the ripples on its surface- a place of dreams, bordered with bulrushes and bog-myrtle. It was here that she saw her chance.

"How I should love to sleep a night on the heather here!" she murmured; "it is a thing I have always longed to do. But"—here she looked at me with her beautiful eyes—"I've never found anyone to sleep out with me, and one can't do it alone."

I am a weak woman—I know it. Tom has always had a hankering after sleeping out—I can't think why, for he has tried it.

I had hitherto been as adamant on that point, but there was something in that appealing look—or was it the midsummer sunshine, and the warm scent of the heather? Anyway, I said: "Of course we will all sleep out to-night if you like." They took me at my word, and immediately began hunting round for the softest-looking place. There were no trees just there, only the roll of the sandhills between us and the sea on one side, joining the banks of heather, brambles, and bracken, which ran down to the bulrushes and the lake.

Two things I was firm about; I would not start until the children were safely in bed and I would have dinner as usual because I felt sure that sleeping out, even in July, would be cold and hungry work. After dinner I put on two of everything to make sure of keeping bearably warm. I was rather sorry that all our blankets at the cottage are quite new and quite white. However, in the cause of literature (for I knew that a beautiful poem would be the result), I offered up my blankets—two apiece—also the new cushions from the window-seat.

I had not considered, when I undertook this thing that the servants would have to be told, or they would sit up all night waiting for us. Our cook is a very serious person, and I really felt rather nervous going into the kitchen at that hour, to ask for the picnic basket. I tried to say in an offhand manner, "Oh, we are all going to sleep out to-night don't sit up for us." Jane is not easily excited; she just said thoughtfully, "Very nice, this warm weather, I'm sure, m,' if you don't get creatures crawling in your ears." Horrid thought! It was then that I decided to sleep in my sun-bonnet.

I kissed the babies, sleeping peacefully in their comfortable coats, and took the precaution of explaining to nurse whereabouts we proposed to sleep, in case they should be taken ill in the night.

I afterwards wondered whether anything short of a bloodhound could have tracked us across the heath in the dark.

My husband and the poetess were waiting on the doorstep, "It's getting dark very quickly, and we've a mile and a half to walk," said Tom rather impatiently. He was carrying three blankets, a mackintosh ground sheet, and the picnic basket. The poetess had her two blankets rolled round her neck somehow. They looked rather like Tweedledum and Tweedledee in fighting garb.

I took my share of the burdens, and we sallied forth. We had to pass only two houses, and mercifully the inhabitants were still at their evening meal, so our queer procession was, I hope, unobserved. It was very hard work scrambling through the heather carrying blankets; blankets are such long, clinging things when you have to take them for a walk. We were all melting as we staggered along in single file, and long before we arrived at the camping-place it was too dark to see Tom, who was leading the way, so he had to shout to let us know the direction.

There were numerous rabbit-holes, stones, and brambles to get mixed up with the blankets and send one head over heels. I felt that Tom was lacking in his usual considerateness when he kept shouting to us "Hurry up."

We had intended to cut a lot of bracken for our beds, but bracken in the darkness seems to turn into gorse or brambles. We soon abandoned the attempt and busied ourselves in extracting thorns from our fingers. It was only half-past nine. It seemed absurd to go to sleep yet.

There was no moon, so we couldn't see anything. Quite suddenly it began to pour with rain. We groped for the blankets rolled them up hastily, and set on them. Then we spread the ground-sheet over our heads? So we sat hot and damp for about twenty minutes. As I hadn't expected a restful night I don't mind the rain, but the others seemed disgusted about it. What really worried me was that Tom had left the tea basket on the other side of the gorse bushes, and I felt that cook's caviare sandwiches, which were to bear breakfast or supper—I wasn't quite sure which—would be utterly spoiled.

When the rain ceased we emerged, rather damp, but very determined, and prepared for the night.

I will merely remark that it quite came up to my expectations—only it was damper than I had anticipated.

The moon really was lovely when it did turn up The poetess was fast asleep by my side all night, but she wrote a fine description of that moon-rise!. It was light enough to see the time by my watch. At 2 a. m. I left my sleeping companions and had a little walk to try to warm myself. But the rabbit-holes—evidently more numerous at night than in the daytime—were too much for me. I returned to my damp blankets with a shiver.

The waters of the lake made a delicious little lapping sound all night. Every now and then some small bird had a bad dream and gave queer, unearthly little squeaks. Over all was that wonderful moon sailing amid great silver clouds—it Ahmed to me waste to sleep out unless one kept awake; it was all so weirdly beautiful and unreal.

At 3 a. m. the little birds began to wake up. A rabbit came out quite close to me, looking as if he shyly sympathised, and a pair of herons flapped lazily across the lake.

It was still very grey, with never a sign of sunrise when the gulls woke up and circled over our heads with shrill screams. That woke my companions at last.

"What a perfectly lovely night it has been!" murmured the poetess, drowsily sitting up in her white blanket and trying to adjust her headgear. "Much you saw of it," I thought to myself. Lucky poetess—she could dream more than I could ever see!

WOMEN AS NOVELISTS.

Mrs. Humphry Ward, Jane Austen, Charlotte Bronte.

"The recent publication of a new novel by Mrs. Humphry Ward raises the question how far, and in what direction, feminine fiction has travelled since the days of Jane Austen, whom we may regard as the inaugurator of the era of the lady novelist," says the "Glasgow Herald." "Apart from the consideration of sheer literary artistry, the answer to the question resolves itself into a history of the rise in the social status of woman since the beginning of the nineteenth century.

"Generally speaking, the expression 'Art for art's sake' has as little meaning for women as the term 'abstract justice'; their artistry can be awakened only by a particular, concrete, and, indeed, personal experience, and their sense of justice appealed to only by palpable manifestations of injustice. To this rule, in our own day, there are a few notable exceptions; Mrs. Ward herself is one. But in the days of Jane Austen it applied to all women, geniuses included.

"It may be taken as certain that Jane Austen would never have written a line—certainly not a line that would have lived—had her mind been in strict harmony with her immediate surroundings. It was on the flint of an uncongenial environment that the steel of her genius struck fire. The spirit of her greater novels is in reality, though not in appearance, the spirit of revolt.

"The reason this revolt had not come sooner, and that it came when it did, is not a very abstruse one. Feminine authors before Miss Austen's day had mostly belonged to the aristocracy, whose womankind have always enjoyed a certain measure of freedom; or else, like Hannah Moore and Madame d'Arblay, to the literary and semi-Bohemian set of the English Metropolis.

"When education began to filter out into the provinces and down into middle-class, it brought with it, to thoughtful women, a sudden sense of the choking atmosphere in which they lived. It was like a breath of air blowing into a dungeon, making palpable the lack of air. The conditions of the drawing-room dungeon, the puritain harem in which until well into the sixties, the wives and daughters of merchants and even professional men were condemned to exist—its lack of light, both material and intellectual, of recreation, both physical and mental—its prunes and prisms, its eternal embroidery and domestic small talk—cannot be contemplated by the modern woman without a shudder. These conditions, which aroused the sub-acid humour of Jane Austen, gave play to the satirical wit of Susan Ferrier, who, however, was able to regard them with a dispassionate interest from the serene upper circle of Edinburgh society.

"Her caricatures of the egregious noblemen and pompous clergymen of her own class were inspired by pure amusement, but the pen with which, in 'The Inheritance,' she portrayed the sorrows and injustices of maiden aunthood was steeped in the acid of bitter experience. The complaint of the old maid touched society only on the moribund nerve of chivalry, and society responded with a placid smile. But the revolt of the young maid was another and a more serious matter; society jumped to its feet, and appealed with outstretched arms to Heaven, when Charlotte Bronte emptied a pail of water down its back.

"Strictly speaking, the note of social revolt in Charlotte Bronte's novels exists only in her description of girls' schools and the miseries of governesses: the sexual revolt is against fate, and is of merely personal and subjective significance. But this alone, without any implied appeal for a perpetual leap-year, was enough to shock beyond expression a society whose favourite poet was Mrs. Hemans, and which called a woman a 'female.' Here was no concealment preying on a damask cheek; here was a blatant Rosalind, a brazen-faced Portia, almost a passion-crazy Duchess of Malfi. Yet, in justice to our ancestors, it must be remembered that a book like 'Jane Eyre,' which deifies the pure though elemental passion that seeks fulfilment in matrimony, would have created even more of a shock in France, where to this day it is considered indecent to associate the ideas of passion and marriage.

"George Eliot's novels, which, like Balzac's, were the outcome of a determined desire to realise a whole social environment, rather than of any moral impulse, lie apart from and, indeed, above the revolutionary department of fiction. The note of purely feminine revolt has not died away, but the Gideon's trump with which Charlotte Bronte shook the mid-century Jericho of conventionality has shrunk to a penny trumpet in the hands of those who clamour for the abolition of 'what every woman knows' to be the very moderate 'servitudes' of her sexual supremacy.

"The larger issues of human progress, which both transcend and include the question of feminine status, are dealt with in our own day by Mrs. Humphry Ward, on whom the mantle of social psychology—minus, alas! its embroidery of humour—has fallen from the masculine shoulders of George Eliot. Mrs. Ward is deficient in artistry, but so was George Eliot—was ever anything so appallingly inartistic as the conclusion of 'The Mill on the Floss'? And in default of humour; Mrs. Ward possesses considerable ethical earnestness and depth of social perspective. Her books are triumphs of intellectual construction rather than miracles of creative genius. Yet no novelist has ever brought intelligence so far up to the frontiers of genius.

"The vitality of her characters depends largely upon the great social issues in which, they are involved; but these, again, receive from the characters a human interest in virtue of which Mrs. Ward's novels will remain for all time the brondest and truest mirrors of English society at the opening of the twentieth century. Too broad, if anything, we prefer Jane Austen's drawing-room mirror. That, however, is a purely literary judgment. Jane Austen herself would have been only too glad if the waving of an enchanter's wand could have done what it has taken a hundred years to accomplish, and changed Mr. Collin's front parlour into Mr. Oliver Marsham's office at the Treasury."

MISS SARAH DOBBYN, aged twenty-nine, of Bedford, who was staying at Harrogate, has been killed by a motor-car in trying to save a poodle. As a car was approaching the dog ran on to the road, and Miss Dobbyn, running forward to rescue it, was knocked down. She died shortly afterwards from terrible injuries to her head.

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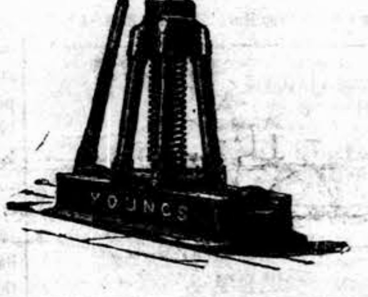

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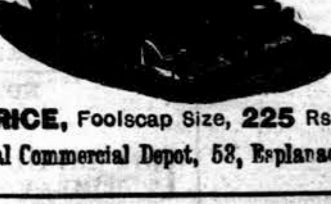

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, NOV. 5, 1908.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTSHIP.

MR. TAFT has been elected President of the United States, and though American politics interest us but little, we are glad of it. Mr. Taft will continue the policy of Mr. Roosevelt, which has aimed at the intellectual advancement and commercial and moral purification of his country. Mr. Bryan, with his loquacious radicalism and the habit of jumping to conclusions, such as he displayed during his brief visit to India, gained so little of our admiration that we are glad the States did not elect him to occupy the White House. The result, like that of the Municipal elections at Home, has served to prove that the wave of Socialist and Labour supremacy is receding and that the forces of intellect, of law and order are again to be in the ascendant. According to the New York correspondent of the "Times," there has been during the presidential campaign a great moral awakening throughout the country and especially in the Western States. People are in arms against the control of national legislation by the corporations, railway or industrial, through political parties and politicians. They believe in Mr. Hearst's exposures of isolated facts pointing to a deep-rooted condition that has existed for a long time and which is a great menace to popular government. If the Opposition party and candidate had offered unquestioned relief in this respect, they would have swept the constituencies. They did not, and in the words of the same correspondent, all that party had to offer was Mr. Bryan with his eloquent tongue, his legislative vagaries, his persistent efforts to obtain office, coupled with such a doubtful following in some of the large cities that even his old-time friends and supporters wondered if his election would dislodge corruption or merely change the control from Republican to Democratic politicians of the same stamp. Questions such as tariff, currency and other economic problems have played but little part in the campaign which has just been happily concluded. Mr. Roosevelt started the moral issue and Mr. Taft has continued it—with success.

Reuter tells us the voting was the heaviest on record; but he does not give us the majority, the figures presumably being subject to revision. The contest has been keenly fought, but the Republicans so long ago as August last expressed themselves confident of victory though they did not anticipate the great popular majorities that were given Mr. Roosevelt four years ago. The people of America are in favour of a progressive policy, the sort of policy they know will be carried out by Mr. Taft, but they do not want anything that is revolutionary or extremely radical. According to Mr. Maurice Low, it has passed into a proverb that the Democrats can always be relied upon to do the wrong thing at the right time, and so contemptuous in late years have the Republicans become of Democratic strategy that they have relied more upon the blunders of their opponents to win their battles than their own fighting powers. But on this occasion the Republicans have blundered more conspicuously in strategy than the Democrats, fortunately, however, without serious results to themselves. They opposed the State guarantee of the Banks, though, Mr. Bryan pointed out, if depositors were certain of the soundness of the banks they would not withdraw their money and the only way to reassure them is the knowledge that behind the banks is the guarantee of the Government. Mr. Taft's reply was that for Government to insure the solvency of the banks, so far as the depositor is concerned, would be to encourage unscientific banking. On this question many of Mr. Taft's followers opposed him and the difference caused a cleavage in the party. The Labourites were also against him, maintaining that where Labour was not ignored, it was either insulted or the aim was evident to rivet the chains of injustice still more firmly upon the masses of the toilers.

Then Mr. Taft has been attacked on religious grounds. His "religion is the golden rule rather than a blind belief in any creed" and the *Homiletic Review* of New York asked "How can a follower of Jesus Christ take sides with these that deny Him? How can they vote for William H. Taft, a Unitarian, for President of our country and be true to their profession?" This attack provoked replies from Mr. Taft's admirers, who produced documentary evidence that he took an interest in the Methodist Church, which has a six and a half million communicants and is exceeded in its membership only by the Roman Catholics. The Methodists to some extent were appeased, but the Roman Catholics decided wholly in favour of Mr. Taft, because when Governor-General of the Philippines, he brought about an equitable settlement by which the Church was indemnified for its property taken by the American Government, which has naturally earned for Mr. Taft the gratitude and respect of all Catholics. Had he been a Roman Catholic, however, Mr. Taft would have had no chance whatever. "Liberal as America is," writes Mr. Low, "sternly opposed as Americans are to the establishment of a State Church, refusing utterly to impose any religious qualifications or test, they have not elected a Roman Catholic President, and speaking quite frankly the liberality and tolerance of the American people have not yet developed to that point that would make it possible for a communicant of the Church of Rome to be elected President in this year of grace." However, we are glad Mr. Taft has been elected and congratulate the States on their choice.

REINFORCED CONCRETE. REINFORCED concrete has been doing many things well and its advantages have been acknowledged for a considerable time past. Now we are told by a correspondent of the *Times*, what we should have known of ourselves for some years, not only that it can be utilised in shipbuilding, but that it is already in use in Italy for forming the skin—little more than an inch thick—of vessels and barges of several hundred tons burden. A steel skeleton can be sunk in the concrete which protects it from rust and general deterioration, and the concrete surface can be smoothed and polished like marble. The weight, as compared to wood, is, of course, greater, but the advocates of this concrete insist that the carrying capacity of the ship is not much interfered with, such vessels drawing only a few inches more water than the wooden ones. Signor Gabellini, a Roman engineer, after many years advocacy of the use of ferro-concrete in ship-building, obtained at last the official approval of the Italian Government. There are many technical rules to be followed in the application of the concrete to the hulls of vessels, but its advantages far out-number the difficulties and lead to increased ease and simplicity in the structural process. Hence less skilled labour is necessary. Once the concrete skin has "set" and become indurated, the ship can be launched and completed afloat. Considerable elasticity is imparted to the concrete by the metallic reinforcement, so that it can stand sudden shocks and resume its previous shape again. Even if the limit of elasticity is reached and a breakage occurs, it occurs so slowly that there is ample time to detect and repair the damage. Since 1897, Signor Gabellini has been constructing ferro-concrete boats. The first stood immersion in sea and river water so well for a number of years that the authorities of Pavia, Parma and Reggio adopted the invention and placed a contract with the engineer for the replacing of the wooden barges supporting the largest bridges over the Po, by a set of ferro-concrete boats. These were so satisfactory that 200 more are now in use in Italian floating bridges. Wooden barges cost large sums to keep in repair, the new ones cost next to nothing. Canal-barges of ferro-concrete were the next departure and are being adopted in many parts of Italy. The Italian Navy had its first ferro-concrete bound boat built in 1902, and were so satisfied with it that four more have been ordered. In these a number of new improvements have been incorporated The same system is in use for Caissons, employed in harbour-building, in floating docks and it is being tried in the manufacture of armour plates which, constructed on this basis, should offer a high resistance to the impact of projectiles. This and ease in reparation will be two undoubted advantages in war-vessels.

TELEGRAPH RATES. WHY Government should take the trouble to invite the opinion of the public on a revision of telegraph rates, including a reformation of the absurd rule which penalises extra words, is not clear. The Indian Chambers of Commerce have nearly all protested against the present system of levying the charge and the Indian press and public have followed not far behind. It is obviously absurd to cling to a system so arranged that it is cheaper for the sender (and dearer for the Department) to send a long message, in any class, in a number of sections. A Resolution recently issued gives an example—though the whole matter has frequently been pointed out before—from which it is seen that an urgent message of sixty-four words in the text and three in the address costs fourteen rupees twelve annas, while if split up into five messages the cost is ten rupees. "But while the sender has saved his pocket," continues the Resolution, "the Telegraph Department has had to signal four extra addresses and had to repeat the official preamble four times, five messages have to be booked instead of one and five messages have to be separately enclosed in envelopes addressed and sent out for delivery." Then comes a blinding flash of wisdom, "It is obvious how unprofitable this is to the Department. A system which discourages extra words in messages is indeed contrary to its true interests, for it is the long messages which are remunerative." We wonder if there is any commercial firm in India which would ever have made this discovery so quickly. But what follows in the Resolution is more hopeful. The proposal is to abolish the "ordinary" telegrams of to-day, as a class rapidly declining in public favour, and to amalgamate "ordinary" and "deferred" telegrams into one "ordinary" class with a twelve word unit and a six anna charge with half an anna for each extra word. In fact, it is proposed to bring the Indian telegram charges into line with those of England with the exception that for the present it is rightly felt that the abolition of "urgent" telegrams is premature. These are to be called "express" and the unit of twelve words is to cost a rupee. Immediately difficulties arise through the relation of twelve to sixteen and as a result each extra word is to cost two annas, of course neither the public nor the officials would like to have to juggle with sums of multiples of one anna four pies, but it would surely be simple to charge six annas and half an anna in the case of the new ordinary telegrams and twelve annas and one anna for "express." An increase in cost of one hundred per cent. is not inconsiderable and although it is acknowledged that the deferred telegrams are sent at a loss it should be remembered that the Telegraph Department is a public work of immense benefit to the country and in considering the cost of express telegrams some greater allowance might be made for the demands of modern life, lest the number shall continue to increase of these tombstone whose *his jacets* are followed by "a fool, who tried to hustle the East."

LADY FRASER is suffering from a sharp attack of influenza.

THE slip near Adderley Station on the Nilgri Railway has been cleared and trains are now running through.

THE meeting of the Madras Legislative Council fixed for Tuesday, the 17th instant, has been postponed until Friday, the 11th December.

A LONDON cable to the "Times of Ceylon" states that the decision in the Board of Trade enquiry into the burning of Captain Webster's yacht is expected shortly.

IN November last the Board of the Madras Railway Company elected Mr. A. V. D. Best as a Director to represent Madras interests. Lord Sandhurst has also joined the Board as a Director.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 12th September, 1908, amounted to Rs. 1,899, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 203. The total earnings from 1st January to 12th September, 1908, were Rs. 19,442, being a decrease on the correspoding period of the previous year of Rs. 1,749.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 12th September, 1908, amounted to Rs. 4,724, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 973. The total earnings from 1st January to 12th September, 1908, were Rs. 42,360, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 534.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 12th September, 1908, amounted to Rs. 10,071, being an increase on the corresponding week of previous year of Rs. 656. The total earnings from 1st January to 12th September, 1908, were Rs. 1,03,600, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 11,955.

SIR CHARLES WYNDHAM and Mr. Beerbohm Tree have been appointed as a deputation from the Society of West End Theatre Managers, representing thirteen London theatres, to attend the Mansion House meeting on the 28th instant on the subject of the excessive charges imposed by the Metropolitan Water Board.

OF the average annual receipts of coal at Hamburg, more than two-thirds come from England and less than 2,500,000 tons are native product. Berlin consumes 1,100,000 tons of English coal annually, against 4,80,000 tons furnished by the German coal trust, and the furnaces and ironworks which in recent years have been established along the German coast line get almost all of their coal from England. The German coal-mining interests desire that the Government should grant them preferential freight rates on railroads and canals so that they can successfully compete with and check the consumption of British coal in Germany.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE PROCLAMATION JUBILEE. WHILE Municipalities and other public bodies have been glad to pass loyal resolutions, welcoming the jubilee of the Queen's Proclamation, the extreme section of Indian journalism has been abusing those Indians who have regarded the event with favour as toadies and traitors. The "Indian Mirror" of Calcutta has published in a recent issue some very sensible remarks about men who find everything to condemn, and nothing to commend, in the British rule. "The moral perception of some people has been so perverted that anything savouring of good sense stinks in their nostrils"; and the paper regretfully adds:—"The man spouting murderous and revolutionary doctrines draws gaping crowds of admirers round him. The surest way to rise to fame or martyrdom is to abuse the Government, or to incite to lawless acts. Their patriotism, in short, has become a synonym for sedition. If this is the way in which Indian nationalism is to be fostered and developed, God have mercy upon India!" And may God rescue India from such patriots! In Bengal, I see, there is a race and competition among the basest sort of journals, as to which should write the silliest clap-trap, or the most inflammatory rhodomontade. Sedition pays, and therefore each scribbler tries to out-Herod his brother. They find it worth running the risk of a prosecution, from which many prints are, doubtless, saved by their very obscurity. The times are propitious for political jugglers and mountebanks to do their tricks and tumbling before the applauding gallery. It is impossible that such people can have a word to say in approval of the jubilee. It would have been more agreeable to their nature to recommend their countrymen to go on that day, as on the anniversary of the Partition, bareheaded and bare-footed, to hold a fast, and observe general mourning on account of the national humiliation represented by the jubilee. As the "Indian Mirror" has observed in the article from which I have quoted, some people do not know when they are happy. Aye, some people will be wilfully and perversely blind to their happiness. I will allow that there is an element of selfishness in the British rule of India. I will admit that, as between Natives and Europeans, there happens at times, though not always, a miscarriage of justice, and that English juries are loath to convict their countrymen even on the clearest evidence. I will say that, as between India and England, the apportionment of certain military and other charges is not perfectly fair and equitable, and that where the interests of the two countries are found clashing, India has sometimes to go to the wall. I will admit all this, and more, if you please. Yet it is the merest truth to acknowledge that the British administration is just and beneficent, that no Indian, who has a just appreciation of the good it has done to India, can be otherwise than glad of the Proclamation Jubilee, which covers a period during which India has made a remarkable advance in many directions—moral, material and political. As for those who chose to grieve on the occasion, do they wish the British to go, or that the Government had not remained here to celebrate the jubilee? For one thing, if England were to withdraw to-day from India, the race, which has produced the most blatant, the most perverse and the most reckless agitators will be one of the first to be beaten and overwhelmed by the martial races of India. Has Bengal forgotten the history associated with the Maratha ditch so utterly? Has it no lessons to teach?

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY. I find myself in general agreement with the conclusions of the Committee appointed by Government to report on Primary Education in this city. It does not think the time is ripe for compulsory education, nor would it recommend free education, because the rate of fees charged in the public elementary schools is stated to be exceedingly moderate, and, therefore, well within the means of the bulk of the population. If students can pay the fees, the Committee would not sacrifice the income derived from this source in pursuance of some abstract principle. In one of the addresses delivered in the course of his recent tour, Sir George Clarke gave the public to understand pretty clearly that Government would not rush in for free or compulsory education, that rather than sacrifice the fee receipts, it would be better to utilize all our public resources for the extension and improvement of primary education. There will always be an indigent minority that will not be able to pay even the anna or two per month charged at present, and ample provision should be made on their behalf, in order that no child of such parents, seeking admission to a public school, need be turned away. The depressed classes require special encouragement, and the Committee recommend free schools for them. I understand the Joint Schools Committee have already a few schools for the depressed classes, where education is given free, and also slates and copy-books are supplied gratis. Such schools should be multiplied, in accordance with the requirements of the community to be served by them. I am also informed authoritatively that the Schools Committee have, within the means at their disposal, and under the difficulties they had to encounter, done good work, that the number of schools and scholars has steadily increased, and that the schools have been better housed and better equipped than they were ten or fifteen years ago. There is, nevertheless, the broad outstanding fact recorded by the Government Committee that only about a third of the population of school-going age in this city of Bombay is under instruction. It is also melancholy to note that the standard of efficiency of the teaching staff is low. The Committee have computed that out of a total of 1,158 primary school teachers, only 131 are trained, and all the rest are untrained. There are training schools up-country; but they can scarcely meet the requirements of Bombay. A city of the size and importance of Bombay ought to have a training school of its own, and the Committee recommend that the Government should establish one, and maintain it at their own cost. It appears to be the belief of the Committee that the majority of the children, who go without any schooling at present, would flock in, if there were only sufficient accommodation This proposition can only be accepted on the supposition that thousands of children, who were anxious to be taught, have had to be sent away for want of room. If this were true, it would be very sad indeed. The Committee has submitted a very useful and practical report, as might have been expected from the educational experts and other men of note who were its members, and the adoption of their recommendations will mark a notable advance in primary education in this city.

SIR ANDREW FRASER. India is truly a Land of Regrets for the Englishman who has worked all his life in this country, and has cherished a kindly feeling for its people. Such an Englishman is Sir Andrew Fraser, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, who has just laid down his high office, and has bid a sad farewell to his friends, and to those who have served under him. The average Bengalee has, I fancy, learnt to think kindly of their departed Governor, and there is now a disposition gratefully to recall his mild and sympathetic administration. If on occasions it was justly severe, the fault did not lie with Sir Andrew Fraser. Attempts were made, happily in vain, upon his life, and what with anarchists and revolutionaries, he has had an anxious time. The stress and strain of office, encountered at his age, latterly proved rather too heavy for him, and his health has suffered considerably. But he gallantly stood to his guns till the last, and rather than shorten the holiday of his successor, Sir Edward Baker, he went on with his work till the completion of his period of service. He was careful, during his regime, to consult representative Indians on questions of public interest. He appointed a Bengalee of the Uncovenanted Service as an Under-Secretary to Government and for the first time an Indian Member of the Civil Service was made a Member of the Board of Revenue. It was mainly through his instrumentality that a Mahomedan barrister was appointed to a vacancy on the Bench of the Calcutta High Court. The measures taken by Sir Andrew Fraser for the better training of students are gratefully remembered, such as the construction of hostels attached to schools and colleges and the establishment of a model college, the foundation-stone of which has been laid by him at Ranchi. I am glad to recall here an incident which took place last year. As Sir Andrew was getting into his carriage, some Bengalee students greeted him with shouts of "Bande Mataram." The object was certainly not to honour him. But the veteran Anglo-Indian addressed them a few words of mild and dignified remonstrance, which shamed them into silence and respect, and probably also into remorse. He told the youths that he loved the country quite as dearly as any native Indian, and that in the spirit in which he loved the country, and in which it ought to be loved, he would himself be glad to say "Bande Mataram." Yes, everything depends upon the spirit in which the words are employed. They embody, in their true significance, a lofty and inspiring sentiment. But what is meant as a reverent salutation to the mother land has been prostituted to base uses; it has degenerated into a war-cry with fools and fanatics. Excepting the band of irreconcileables, Sir Andrew leaves the country with the good wishes of Bengal. Indians have always had a grateful sense of love, however, for the good and noble Englishman, whenever he has appeared amongst them. Their devotion to such a one has been deep and constant and touching. There have been instances in which such Englishmen have been almost deified by natives. This feeling does not, perhaps, exist to the same extent as before. But in spite of elaborate efforts on the part of some Indians to sow race hatred, this feeling can never die. So Sir Andrew carries with him to his Highland home the cordial regard of all sober Indians in Bengal, whose appreciation of him was warmly expressed in the valedictory address presented to him in Darjeeling. When Europeans and Indians meet together on a common platform, I feel a sense of happiness in me. Mr. Morley has observed that India is the country where bad manners on the part of Englishmen is a political crime. Conversely, good feeling and considerate conduct on the part of Englishmen, and officials especially, is in my opinion a valuable political asset. Such Englishmen will help greatly in sweetening the relations of social life, and in combatting to that extent the forces of violence and disorder.

THE VILLAGE SCHOOL-MASTER. Goldsmith has sung of the village school-master who was passing rich on forty pounds a year. His prototype in India would be passing-rich on half that amount. His actual wage comes to much less. He gets Rs. 7 per month, a miserable pittance Not so very long ago, he was paid only Rs. 4, and it was owing to the active interest taken in his behalf by Mr. C. H. Setalvad, as Member of the Legislative Council, that the remuneration was raised to the present figure. But it is still paltry enough, and the advance to Rs. 9 per month, announced in the recent Government Resolution, will render his circumstances less penurious. It is satisfactory that the Government do not propose to stop here, but that, as funds permit, they will raise the pay to Rs. 10 per month. The increase, I trust, is in proportion to the rise which has taken place in the cost of living in town and village alike, and that now the village school-master is, after all, in receipt of a living wage.

DION.

FRILLS.

As a mere male, not by trade a marchand de modes, merely by nature a bit of an amateur Paquin—I should not perhaps write on these subjects. However, a full mail steamer and a consequent influx of new frocks and new hats is to say the least provocative.

It has always struck me as strange that the majority of women have not sufficient commonsense to dress in a manner which suits them. They must be in the latest style—if it is a style suited to a willowy figure—the flour sack figure will adopt it. It is like putting a racing saddle on a cart-horse—at least to the observer it is just as incongruous.

I can't stand a hat trimmed with a medley of flowers and feathers. Stick to ornithology or horticulture. If the latter, and you wish to be taken for a peripatetic parterre, my dear lady, don't mix your flowers. It is not customary—to see roses and daisies growing in the same bed.

If you love the ostrich plume, have it black or have it white—don't add insult to the poor bird by dyeing its feathers pink or green. Don't flout nature.

India is a dirty country and we men don't like to see you street sweeping with your petticoats.

Please give nature a chance, don't squeeze 'bichmi' with a consequent enlargement 'uper' and 'nichi' and frequently a red face.

Your forms are divine I have no doubt, but leave the fact to the imagination, don't 'directoire' facts at us and please try to realize that we men do like to look at pretty things. If you only knew how many of us appreciate a woman who, beautiful or plain, always makes the best of herself, always is neat, always is pleasing to the eye—and in one word 'chic'—out of the kindness of your hearts and your natural desire for appreciation you would dress carefully and as suits you best.

I wish I could name names. But I must not. May I, however, use the columns of the "Bombay Gazette" to thank sincerely that charming lady who through this monsoon has steadily and surely increased my appreciation of the 'entente cordiale' by providing a truly pretty picture for my wearied eyes after the toils of the day. I will not say where. I will not add a word except to say that personally she is unknown to me, but "je vous remercie bien, Madame."

THE Board of Trade have appointed Mr. A. J. Ashton, K.C., to act as arbitrator in the first case in which an application has been made under Section 38 of the Patents Act 1907, which enables licences from patentees to be ended, in certain circumstances, upon payment of compensation. The parties to the arbitration are Messrs. Ramsbottom, of Norwich, and the United Shoe Machinery Company (Limited), the patentees.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTSHIP.

MR. TAFT ELECTED.

President Roosevelt's Figures not Equalled.

PUBLIC APATHY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

Mr. William Howard Taft has been elected President of the United States.

The voting was the heaviest on record.

Mr. Taft's plurality in New York is estimated at 200,000. He carried all the important and doubtful States, though his pluralities were considerably below those obtained by President Roosevelt in 1904.

LATER.

Two hundred and forty-two votes were required to assure the election of Mr. Taft, and he is known to have received 298. Thirteen are still doubtful.

This is nineteen less than President Roosevelt's vote in 1904.

The composition of Congress will be practically unchanged.

Mr. Bryan carried the vote solid in the South.

Mr. Hughes has been elected Governor of New York.

THE KAISER INTERVIEW.

Prince von Bulow's Position.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

The German Federal Council of Foreign Affairs, which meets only in cases of supreme importance, has been summoned to confer with Prince von Bulow.

CHINA AND THE DALAI LAMA.

Honours and Insults.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

A telegram from Peking states that an Edict has been issued which confers a decoration on the Dalai Lama, and grants him a salary of ten thousand taels.

The Edict also orders him to return to Tibet and enjoins obedience to the Chinese throne.

THE COTTON LOCK-OUT.

Another Ballot of Operatives.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

After an abortive conference with the employers, all the cotton operatives' organizations have decided to take a ballot on the question of continuing or ending the struggle.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

At the Cotton Conference at Manchester, yesterday, the employers refused to recede from the position which they had taken up, though they were prepared to consider the institution of a sliding scale when the dispute was settled.

The result of the second ballot will be known on the 17th instant.

THE PERSIAN CONSTITUTION.

British Attitude.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, in reply to questions, Sir Edward Grey stated that Russia had cordially co-operated with Great Britain throughout in advising the Shah to summon Parliament.

Representations by Great Britain and Russia on the subject were renewed on October 14th.

MELBOURNE CUP RESULT.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

The race for the Melbourne Cup was run to-day with the following result :—

Lord Nolan	1
Tulkeroo	2
Delaware	3

Twenty-three ran.

The race was won by a head, two and a half lengths separating second and third.

The betting at the start was 20 to 1 against Lord Nolan.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

The death is announced from Paris of Major Sir Edward Fitzgerald Law, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., formerly Finance Minister in India.

[Sir Edward Law was an Irish officer who achieved much distinction in this country for his revolutionising of the Indian Currency. Sir Edward was born at Rostrevor on November 2nd 1846 ; so that he has died on the day he celebrated his sixty-second birthday. Educated privately and at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, he entered the Royal Artillery in 1868, and saw his only war service in command of the transport of the Guards Brigade at Suakkin in 1885. He subsequently entered the Diplomatic Service as Financial and Commercial Secretary in 1887. He was the British delegate for the Commercial Convention with Bulgaria in 1896 ; he was the British Commissioner on the International Financial Commission at Athens in 1897 ; President of the Commission, 1898 ; Minister Resident, 1898 ; British Delegate on the Council of the Ottoman Public Debt, 1898 ; Financial Member of the Governor-General's Council in India, 1900-1904 ; British Commissioner on the International Commission in Crete, 1906 ; and Censor of the Morocco State Bank in the same year. In Sir Edward Law the country loses a very able and distinguished public servant.]

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

SITUATION COMPLICATED.

Russia's Attitude.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4

A Russian Note, regarding the situation in the Balkans, has been presented at Vienna, where it is regarded in official quarters as distinctly unfriendly.

Anxiety is felt concerning the next developments in St. Petersburg.

An official Note has been issued in St. Petersburg, stating that the negotiations between Russia and Austria are pursuing a perfectly normal course. The Note further says that the programme of the Conference has been submitted in the form in which it was drafted in London and that a reply is awaited.

President Fallieres yesterday had a lengthy discussion on the foreign situation with M. Clemenceau and M. Pichon.

THE KAISER.

Visits Austrian Emperor.

A POLITICAL MOVE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

The Kaiser has gone for two days' shooting as the guest of the Austrian Heir-Presumptive. After this he will pay a flying visit to the Emperor Francis Joseph at Schonnbrunn.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

Meeting in London.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

At a meeting held under the auspices of the East India Association last night, Dr. Pollen read a paper on "The Indian Students in England." Lord Lamington presided.

Many Indians were present and took part in the discussion which was of an animated and slightly uproarious character.

Lord Lamington applauded Dr. Pollen's recommendations for the establishment of a central club and hostel in connection with the Inns of Court, and said he thought that the India Office might do much by receiving and recognising students accredited by parents or guardians.

Mr. Bepin Chundra Pal said that British influence would do good only if it sympathised with the passion of the Indian youth for freedom.

GERMAN TAXATION.

Trades Taxed Wholesale.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

The bills authorising the additional taxation necessitated by the reform of the German finances have been introduced.

They provide for the raising of £23,500,000 of new revenue. They introduce a wholesale monopoly in spirits, increase the taxation of beer, wine and tobacco, impose taxes on electricity, gas and advertisements, and extend the succession duties.

INDIA AND TIBET.

No Postal Service to be Started.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

In reply to a question, Lord Morley stated that there was no intention of taking any steps in existing circumstances, with a view to the establishment of postal and telegraph services between India and Lhasa.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Postal Delivery Delayed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD NOVEMBER 4.

The "Pioneer" says that unless a very speedy improvement sets in, the Post Office must be prepared for a general outburst of indignation from all over the country on the subject of the delivery of the European mail.

For many years this business has been handled with admirable regularity ; steamers might occasionally be late or trains impeded, but as soon as the mail reached its ultimate destination in the different up-country post offices there was no further difficulty or delay.

However, the arrangements were understood to require reform and the Sea Sorting Office between Aden and Bombay was abolished. The first result seems to be that a person may think himself lucky if he gets half his English mail delivered on the day of arrival, the rest coming in driblets during the remainder of the week.

Considering the importance of this post to every Anglo-Indian household and to every office and firm, it is the last feature of the Post Office working that the public can afford to see treated in a haphazard fashion.

When the change was first proposed, the public failed to see how the Bombay sorters were going to do in the course of an hour or two what gave the sea establishment five days of work, and unless the Post Office can speedily show that the public was wrong, the demand for a reversion to the former arrangement, will be irresistible.

GOVERNMENT will not oppose the rule for quashing the commitment order of Charu Chunder Roy, the Chandernagore Professor, whose arrest in the political conspiracy case was alleged to be in contravention of the Extradition Treaty.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

Durbar at Bhor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOR, NOVEMBER, 4.

Only travellers from Poona to Mahableshwar or Satara can have any idea where the historic Mahratta State of Bhor lies, because to either place you must turn from the direct route, 29 miles out of Poona, and journey for seven miles to the right, along an undulating but beautifully preserved and shady road.

Once at Bhor the faded glories of the ancient Mahratta supremacy are here and there apparent, but the city, where the Pant Saheb has his typical Mahratta Palace, is wonderfully up-to-date in roads and sanitation, and even in Mahratta architecture. The old has, in all directions, given place to the new, and the venerable Chief has an enlightened son and heir, with a devotion for Western tendencies, also a faithful and trusted Dewan for 15 years in Mr. Shredhan Abajee Suthbhau, to prompt and help him in progressive measures. The Governor, who motored in at noon yesterday, seemed to take all this in at a glance, and perhaps His Excellency was never more surprised than when, on his arrival, he saw a smart-looking body of Bhor Police standing to attention in the camp and out of it, under the orders of an energetic Chief Constable, named Krishnaji Bhamav, and the striking appearance of the State Cavalry and Infantry, who formed guards-of-honor at the entrance to the camp. Two Military bands were also in the camp, and as the Governor arrived they struck up the National Anthem faultlessly, while a salute of 17 guns was being gradually fired by two guns, placed at a short distance away from the camp.

His Excellency alighted at Ranbarg, a tiny but beautifully furnished bungalow standing at the extreme end of the camp, and met with a very cordial reception by the Chief, his son, and the State officials. Mr. Carmichael, I.C.S., the Collector of Poona and the Political Agent for Bhor, with his amiable wife, said that things were in ship-shape order in the camp for the reception of the Governor. The gubernatorial party included Miss Clarke, Miss May Robertson, the Private Secretary, Captain Greig, the Military Secretary, and Captain Sullivan, A.-D.-C.

After introduction and a brief conversation with the Chief, the Heir-Apparent and the State officials left Rambag to return at 4-30 p.m. to join in the Governor's procession on gaudily-painted and caparisoned elephants and carriages, to the Chief's Palace in the city for the Durbar. Here a photograph of the group was taken, and soon after the Durbar His Excellency visited the Bhor High School, where Mr. N. G. Lele, the Principal, read the following report:—

BHOR EDUCATION REPORT.

Your Excellency, Miss Clarke, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is a most happy opportunity to welcome your Excellency and others to this School Hall at the time of its annual prize distribution ceremony. Before requesting your Excellency to distribute the prizes and sweetmeats to the successful students of the Bhor High School, the Vernacular School and the Girls School, I think it necessary to give your Excellency and others a brief account of education in the State.

There are altogether 35 schools in the State, of which one is a High School, one is a Girls School, and the rest are Vernacular schools for boys. The number of scholars attending them is, boys 1,338 and girls 156. The English school here was formerly a first grade Anglo-Vernacular school, but it was raised to the status of a High School in the year 1897. Since then candidates are sent up from the school for the Bombay Matriculation Examination every year and the results achieved by it are almost ever highly satisfactory. It is, however, a matter for regret, that no student came out successful out of the five sent up for the last year's Matriculation Examination. This can be attributed to two main reasons : Firstly, the outbreak of plague in Bhor on account of which the school had to be closed for over 3 months, and secondly, the recent changes in the Matriculation curriculum. This year we are fortunate enough at least up to now, in enjoying immunity from that fatal disease and have therefore every hope to maintain the prestige of the institution. Five students have been sent up this year for the coming Matriculation Examination and one for the School Final Examination.

As recommended by Mr. Carmichael, the Political Agent, School Final classes have been opened. Shreemant Pant Saheb has been pleased to appoint a Graduate to look to their efficient working and the High School staff is going to be shortly strengthened by one more competent teacher. A fully equipped drawing class has been attached to the High School and is under the control of a highly qualified drawing master. This year eleven candidates were sent up for first grade of which five came out successful, one for the 2nd grade and one for the 3rd grade, and I am glad to state that both of them came out successful.

There are at present 119 boys attending the High School and 45 girls attending the Girls' School. Comparatively speaking female education is backward though every kind of facility is afforded by Shreemant Pant Saheb to induce the scholars to attend it. Hindu social customs prevent the girls from attending the school after they are married.

The building in which we all are at present assembled and the neighbouring one have been built out of State funds. To cope with the growing needs of the institution, a third building is shortly to be purchased for this Vernacular school. Of the Vernacular schools those at Pali and Shirwal teach up to the Vernacular Standard VII, while in others the standard of education varies from 3rd to 5th. A Hindustani class has been attached to the Vernacular schools at Bhor and Shirval for Mahomedan boys, where free education is imparted to them. The school at Shirval being located near the Travellers Bungalow is often visited by European gentlemen on their way to Mahableshwar. In some of the villages where there is no sufficiently large number of girls willing to attend the school, instruction is imparted to them promiscuously with the scholars of the opposite sex.

With a view to popularise primary education and to bring it within easy reach of the poorer classes, Shreemant Pant Saheb has been pleased to introduce as an experimental measure free primary education in the four Talukas of the State. All the schools in the State are annually examined by the State Shaladhikari, also by the Deputy Educational Inspector of Poona, Satara and Kolaba. The recommendations and suggestions made by the inspecting officers to the British Collectorate receive prompt attention at the hands of Shreemant Pant Saheb and the shortcomings and defects wherever found are promptly remedied. One more thing that deserves special mention and which bespeaks of Shreemant Pant Saheb's generosity and parental care is the grant of a substantial scholarship of Rs. 15 to the son of the late Shaladhikari, but for whose indefatigable exertions and valuable services in the cause of education, the Educational Department of the State would never have thrived and attained the present status. Shreemant Pant Saheb is thinking of filling up the vacancy shortly.

Shreemant Pant Saheb takes a keen interest in the education of his subjects and is very liberal in sanctioning sufficient grants for the proper equipment and adequate supply of educational requirements. In fact, he has done and has been doing everything that lies in his power, to promote the cause of education, for which act of kindness his subjects cannot be too thankful to him.

Before concluding I once more thank Your Excellency for having taken up so much of Your Excellency's valuable time.

From the High School His Excellency and party proceeded to inspect the State dispensaries and subsequently visited the Municipal building, where an address was read which was published yesterday and to which the Governor replied as follows :—

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Mr. President and Members of the Municipal Council,—It is a great pleasure to my daughter and myself to accept the kind invitation of your Chief to visit the loyal and progressive State of Bhor.

AN HISTORIC STATE.

Your history as a State extends over more than two centuries, from the date of the original gift of land by the son of Sivaji to the Pant Sachiv of his day. After the fall of the Peshwas the State was restored by the British Government to the then Chief, whose descendant has distinguished himself by the care he has bestowed upon the administration and by his earnest desire to promote the prosperity of his people. The Proclamation, just fifty years ago, by Her Majesty the late Queen, whose memory will always be dear to the Indian people, promised that "We shall respect the rights, the dignity and honour of Native Princes as our own, and we desire that they as well as our own subjects should enjoy that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government." That promise has been faithfully kept, and to-day one-third of India and one-fourth of the population remain under the rule of the historic houses, whose present representatives are the honoured friends of the British Government. The happy position of the State of Bhor is due to the peace which has been entertained for nearly a century and which is the necessary condition of all progress and prosperity, and which every true lover of India must wish to continue unbroken.

I am afraid you have overrated the little that I have been able to accomplish in the year that I have had the honour to be Governor of Bombay, but I am very glad to know that you realize that my one object in coming to India was to work for the good of the people and to check tendencies which can only lead to disaster falling heaviest upon the poor.

PLAGUE AND FAMINE.

Bhor has happily escaped the scourage of plague except during the years 1906-07, when your Chief did his best to save the lives of the people. If this sad calamity should again present itself I am sure that you will remember what I have said in regard to the protection conferred by inoculation, which has been strikingly attested by later experience.

I trust that you may not again have to combat the miseries of a famine, but if the need must arise I am certain that your kind ruler will again take the measures which we have now learned how to apply to the alleviation of suffering.

I am glad to think that his son has received a training adapted to fit him to be a worthy successor, but you will all join with me in hoping that many years may elapse before he is called upon to succeed his father.

THE NIRA CANAL.

As an ardent advocate for the extension of education I have had much pleasure in visiting the High School, and the dispensaries which testify to the wise administration of the State, and as an engineer I shall be especially interested in my inspection of Lake Whiting. The Nira Right Bank Canal project is the most important irrigation work proposed in this Presidency. It is contemplated to raise the dam of Lake Whiting to provide for the necessary increased storage and I am glad to know that this will involve the submergence of little valuable land. The only possible means of carrying out this great project which will render large and wide areas permanently fertile and will give assured prosperity to many thousands of people, depends upon the storage in the State of Bhor. In the discussions which have taken place my good friend the Pant Saheb has shown me the utmost readiness to co-operate with us in furthering this great and beneficial work. Thanks to his enlightened views, I hope that all difficulties will be overcome and that we shall be able to meet his wishes. I am most anxious that this much-needed canal should be begun as soon as possible, though I cannot hope to see its completion. I shall, however, look forward to a time when the water stored in this State will pass far into the dry Deccan, saving thousands of humble homes from the misery of famine and carrying prosperity to the patient and hardy cultivators who too often suffer sadly from the frequently recurring droughts.

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

And now his Majesty the King-Emperor has sent another message, which, I hope, will be read and rightly understood in every village in India. It is a message which breathes throughout His Majesty's warm affection and deep sympathy for his Indian subjects and which renews and extends the pledges of 1858.

I thank you very warmly, gentlemen, for the kind welcome you have given to my daughter and myself. The cordial relations which have existed between my predecessors and your loyal Chief during the thirty-seven years of his administration will continue unclouded, and it is with confident hope that I wish progress and prosperity to all the good people of Bhor.

The next move was to the river embankment, where elaborate arrangements were made for the accommodation of the Governor and his party, to witness the pyrotechnic display."

Finally, there was a State dinner in the Palace gardens.

THE CHIEF'S SPEECH.

In proposing the health of His Excellency the Governor, the Pant Saheb rose and said :—

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I take this opportunity of expressing my sincere joy and gratitude to Your Excellency for kindly accepting my cordial invitation and for the honour done to me by Your Excellency's visit to my capital. I consider myself very happy in having the pleasure of entertaining so distinguished a personage as Your Excellency, and I am also very glad to be able to count among my guests on this occasion the members of Your Excellency's Staff, and the Political Agent and Mrs. Carmichael. I very much regret I have not the pleasure of the presence of Her Excellency Lady Clarke among this illustrious assembly, but I am delighted to welcome Your Excellency's daughter, Miss Clarke. I hope and trust that her Ladyship after full recovery from her indisposition will, after her return from England, accompany Your Excellency the next time Your Excellency will be pleased to visit my capital. Gentlemen, his Excellency the Governor.

His Excellency replied briefly, thanking the Pant Saheb for the toast he had proposed and for his kind expressions in regard to Lady Clarke.

At 8 a.m., to-day, His Excellency visited the water works, two miles away and will leave for Ganeshkhind at 4 p.m.

It was an exceptionally busy day for both the Governor, the Chief and his officials. Everything went off without the slightest hitch ; on the other hand, matters were so exceedingly pleasant all through, that the Chief and his handsome young son looked decidedly pleased at the admirable working of the programme, which was drawn up by the energetic and hard-worked State Kharbari, Mr. Shredhan Abaji Sutbhau.

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

Indian Soldiers' Stipend Increased.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 4.

The "Pioneer" says:—"There is, we believe, no sort of question that the recognition of the valour and fidelity of the Indian troops, foreshadowed in the King's Proclamation, will take the shape of an increase of pay to all ranks, from the 1st January next.

The time has certainly come when the stipend of the Indian soldier should be raised, for, in common with the classes from which he is recruited, he has felt the burden of high prices all round for some time past.

This improvement in pay will be immensely appreciated and the popularity of the Military service will be much enhanced.

Return of Military Prisoners.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 4.

An Indian Army Order is published authorising, in connection with the proclamation celebration, the release at the discretion of officers commanding units, of men confined for minor offences and at that of General Officers commanding divisions or independent brigades the release or reduction of sentence in the case of more serious offences. This applies to both the British and the Indian Army.

MILITARY INTELIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 4.

It is notified that with the sanction of the Secretary of State the partly-horsed Heavy Battery at Peshawar will be converted to a fully-horsed Battery.

The bullock draught Heavy Battery at Campbellpore will be converted to a partly-horsed Battery.

The bullock draught Heavy Battery at Roorkee will, after disposing of details not required by a fully-horsed Battery, move to Quetta, and will there be formed into a fully-horsed battery.

The Garrison Company at Quetta will be transferred to Roorkee.

The Bengal-Punjab Rifle Association will be held at Meerut from 6th to 16th January next.

Major H. J. Everett is gazetted Brigade Major, Bareilly Brigade, vice Perrean vacated.

Captain C. M. Gibbon has eight months' leave.

New and more liberal leave rules are notified for Indian units serving on the North-West Frontier, to have effect from 1st January next, the period during which furlough and leave is to be closed being left to General Officers commanding who are to have regard to the agricultural pursuit of the men and to the date fixed for hearing.

Lieutenant Berkley-Hill, I. M. S., is posted for employment as Residency Surgeon, Hyderabad.

PILGRIMS TO JEDDAH.

No Complaints from Indians.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CONSUL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 3.

In reference to the statement of the British Consul at Jeddah that no complaints have been received from Indian pilgrims, a Mahomedan correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" says :—

"Hajis are full of complaints against the Consul himself, while the Under-Secretary of State has affirmed in reply to Mr. Rees, that no complaints as to the unfair treatment of the Indian pilgrims have been received from the British Consul at Jeddah."

The Urdu press, writes a Mahomedan correspondent, is full of complaints against the first communication from the Anjuman established at Jeddah for the protection of Indian Hajis, and asserts that the Consul has never intervened on behalf of pilgrims, and charitably ascribed this dereliction of duty to the death of his predecessor in office, who wanted to do his duty honestly and fearlessly having been assassinated by a minion of the Shareef. But letters published in the Urdu papers from Hajis, who returned to India, assert unequivocally that the Consul, whenever called upon to interfere in their behalf, has refused to do so and openly supported the agents of the Shareef and the ex-Turkish Governor, Ratib Pasha, in their unjust demands. Indian pilgrims, it is alleged, have been compelled to pay taxes and imports which Hajis from other countries have escaped, and when men have appealed to the Consul for protection the invariable reply has been that they will have to pay.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

EDITOR OF THE "SWARAJYA."

WARRANT FOR ARREST ISSUED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 4.

On Tuesday last, the Government Advocate filed a complaint in the Court of the District Magistrate, Allahabad, charging Babu Ram Hari, editor, printer and publisher of the "Swarajya," with sedition, in respect of two articles, entitled respectively "Bomb and Boycott and the Tyrant" and "A Political Ode" which had appeared in that paper.

The warrant was issued for the accused's arrest, and Saturday, the 7th November, fixed for the hearing of the charge.

It will be remembered that Shante Narayan, the former editor of this vernacular paper, is at present undergoing a sentence of three and a half years' rigorous imprisonment on two charges of sedition.

TINNEVELLY RIOTS CASE.

Sentences Reduced on Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 4.

The Chief Justice and Mr Justice Miller delivered judgment to-day, at the Madras High Court, in the appeals against their convictions by the Sessions Judge of Tinnevelly, of Subramania Siva, and Chidambaram Pillai, of sedition, etc.

Their Lordships reduced the sentence of 10 years' transportation on Subramania Siva to 6 years transportation and that for life on Chandambaram Pillai, to 6 and 4 years' transportation respectively, the sentences to run concurrently.

"BANDE MATARAM."

Press Confiscated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 4.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate passed an order to-day confiscating the "Bande Mataram" press, for publishing an article in its issue of the 12th September, which he held was an incitement to murder.

KHUDIRAM'S PORTRAIT.

Stirring Song of Eulogy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 4.

The "Englishman" publishes the following :—

"On Partition Day a remarkable procedure was witnessed in Beadon Street, when a number of boys were seen singing and marching, carrying Khudiram's portrait covered with garlands and flags.

This is an authentic story, only late. Booklets, containing Khudi's portrait and a stirring song, were exchanged on Partition Day, as a vehicle for "Rakhis" and the song translated stands somewhat thus :—

The fearless martyr went to work
Without a trace of dread,
With the burden of his duty
Resting on his head.
In the name of Mother dear
He plunged in horrid strife,
And hailed with a hero's grace
The sentence on his life.
Then the world shuddered at
A sacrifice so meet,
And red, red bloomed the lotuses
At the Mother's feet."

MR. W. Wood, Member of the Railway Board, left Simla yesterday, his destination being Calcutta in the first instance.

THE Secretary of State has appointed Miss M. E. A. Garrett to be Inspectress of Schools, Eastern Bengal, Assam.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, OCTOBER 16.

The annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Austria-Hungary and the Bulgarian Declaration Independence are generally considered homogeneous acts of policy and are accordingly equally praised blamed as the case may be by sympathetic or antagonistic critics. This identification of two para actions is easily accounted for; they were in the first place simultaneous following each other within couple of days and they have secondly the same aspect of being simply the legalising forms state of things that practically had been in evidence for many years.

But here the analogy ends. From the standpoint general European interests i. e. regarding their bearing on the preservation of universal peace there is a great discrepancy between the annexation and the declaration of independence. Austria Hungary has taken care to evacuate the Sandshak of Novi Bazaar at the very moment when she annexed the territories "occupied and administered" by virtue of the Berlin Treaty. Thus she made it evident that no territorial aggrandizement is contemplated on her part and that she does not wish to give the signal for a new attempt at distributing European Turkey and therewith inaugurate a critical period for the peace of the world. Unfortunately Bulgaria has not coupled such an act of resignation with her recent move. Especially did she not satisfy the world by renouncing her ambitious plans in Macedonia, where she has been responsible for so much trouble during the last few years. On the contrary, the pride on her newly legalised independence and on the Royal title of her sovereign is likely to encourage the territorial claims and the lust of adventure for which her people are famous.

Under these circumstances it will be one of the foremost cares of the signatary powers of the Berlin Treaty of 1878 to induce Bulgaria to content herself with her present boundaries even as a "Kingdom." For the slightest advance of her boundaries into the province of Macedonia is sure to bring the other Christian States into the field. Especially the inflammable character of the Servian nation is so well known that every further step of Bulgaria is beset with dangers of warlike complications.

Already now the Servians are very loud with their cry for compensation, as though by the annexation of Bosnia or by the emancipation of Bulgaria the balance of power in the Balkan peninsula had been upset. The fact is that the Servian nation cannot keep her peace whenever any other nationality succeeds in gaining a point. When in 1885 the Bulgarians by a "coup-d'etat" took possession of Eastern Rumelia, the Servians began a war for no other reason but because they envied the lucky nationality of the Balkan slopes. They were well beaten and would have been compelled to buy peace by territorial cessions and a considerable war indemnity if Austria had not come to their rescue. Their obligation for this intervention they showed in a peculiar way. For ever since they exerted themselves to incite the Bosnians against the Austrian Government and provide the misguided patriots with weapons for a future revolution. This so-called Great-Servian agitation eventually became a great annoyance to the Austrian officials in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In fact the annexation of the two territories is meant to put a stop to these dreams of a Servia reaching to the Adriatic. Naturally the Servians now bitterly resent a step which they have at least accelerated by their agitation ; their hatred against Austria has grown intensely, because all human beings hate those whom they have injured and who have applied the proper remedy in self-defence.

If it is now imperative to put a stop to the aggressive moves on Turkish soil by Servia, Montenegro and Bulgaria, because the peace of Europe seems to be endangered by these petty states, the principal duty of the Great Powers will be to lay aside all ideas of "compensations" for themselves. For else the good people of Servia, Bulgaria and Montinegro may say that they are in good company when they help themselves to some slices of Turkish territory and that they are threatened only because they are small theives. If it comes to negotiations about the settlement of pending questions in the Balkan peninsula the more of the status quo is insisted on the better for the preservation of peace not only among the restless nations of Bulgaria and Servia, but for all nations of Europe alike.

CENTENARY OF PRUSSIAN MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

On the 19th of November a hundred year will have elapsed since the famous Municipal Act for Prussia was promulgated. The present Congress of Prussian Town Representatives at Koenigsberg was therefore of fit occasion for looking back on a splendid development that owes its origin to the Baron Stein who laid the foundation of a new state after the crushing defeat of Jena and Auerstaedt. Of all the liberal institutions introduced in the trying times from 1807 to 1815, the self-government of the municipalities proved the greatest success. No reforms were required during a whole century while [illegible] Corporations Act for England and the Municipal [illegible] disorder Wales of 1835, that made an end to the [illegible] handed down from the middle ages had to be entirely changed already in 1882. The so called "Prussian" system of municipal government, on the other hand, has been imitated by many other countries in Germany and abroad. But even now we still have so many sided an activity of municipal authorities as in Prussia, where nearly all duties of local government are entrusted to the self-chosen representatives of the burghers. Even the police functions are, if we leave aside the largest cities, entrusted to the burgomasters. Elementary schools are entirely left to the care of the towns and even secondary education is provided for largely from municipal funds. Provision for the poor is a regular duty of the municipal corporations. So is the insurance of labourers against illness and invalidity entrusted to the municipal corporations. The State avails itself of the town functionaries for collecting its Revenue. Then there are all the municipal objects of administration. The characteristic feature of the Prussian system is the combination of Aldermen and Common Council men in a multitude of special boards and the principle that the decision must always depend on unpaid honorary officers.

In order to fulfill so many duties the municipalities require sufficient rates. But a wise law provides that the municipal authorities can impose little except supplementary charges on the state taxes by declaring the percentage needed for the municipal expenditure. The principal source of the rates is based on the direct state taxes: the income-tax, the ground and home-tax and the business-tax. As these burdens fall almost exclusively on the middle and wealthier classes, the masses of the population in Prussian towns do not contribute much to the municipal rates, while they receive the full benefit of free elementary schools, support of the poor, hospital accommodation, etc. paid for by the town treasury. How heavy the principal rates are, is evident from the following figures: Of the 45 largest Prussian cities: Of the income-tax that is only levied from a net income of above 150 Latr., and is of progressive nature, a supplement amounting to 100 percents exists in 8 towns, while the others levy much more and 15 of them even above 200 per cents. As regards the supplementary ground and house tax we find variations from 102 to 250 per cents, and similarly as regards the business tax from 150 to 300 per cents! On the other hand the taxes of consumption are very moderate. Except the city of Dantzick there is no large Prussian town where the tax on the house rent is not abolished. Special rates like the poor rate the school rate are likewise absent, as the municipal revenue provides what is required. Even for the licence of selling beer and other alcholic drinks nothing needs be paid in 39 out of the 45 towns. Wherever the big bazaars are made to pay a special impost, its whole amount is used for relieving the small shop-keepers who pay business tax. Then there has recently been introduced a mise from real property in the suburbs that had been bought on speculation with a view of keeping leases down. Comparatively high (10 to 30 sh) is everywhere the annual tax on dogs; but watch-dogs and cart-dogs are exempted. In the city of Frankfurt on Main alone we find a tax on horses of luxury. Very small are the municipal excise duties on beer or public amusements such as theatres, music halls and concerts.

If one takes this system of municipal taxes into consideration, one understands the reasons for graduating the municipal franchise in Prussia. There is firstly the division of the taxpayers into three classes each of which elects one-third of the Common Council men. This apparently plutocratis system has not prevented the Social Democrats from making their influence felt in many a Prussian town parliament. Another provision of the law whereby one half of the seats must be filled by house owners is accounted for by the special burdens laid on them for paving and cleaning the streets.

The high perfection of municipal institutions has recently very often been pointed out by foreign visitors to Prussian towns and specially by the various Commissions sent to Berlin for studying its municipal activity. Palace like school buildings, excellent pavements, clean streets, numerous and well-equipped hospitals, well-lit thoroughfares and an admirable if costly sewage system have been declared improvements for which the larger Prussian towns vie with each other. That this is done with so good effect is largely due to the full development of municipal autonomy and self-government introduced a century ago by far-seeing Prussian statesmen.

L. ASCH.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

Dramatic Performance.

Having had an opportunity of seeing a dress rehearsal of the Amateur Dramatic Performance which is to be given to-night at the Empire Theatre in aid of the Convalescent Home, Khandalla, we have no hesitation in advising our readers, if they wish to see two thoroughly well staged and acted plays with a most varied variety entertainment between, not to miss this opportunity. Of the two plays the first might be described as containing all the features of a three act play condensed into one act, while the second, an old favourite, loses none of its original charm by being practically re-written and brought up to date.

In "the Incognitos" our friend the mosquito has been responsible for one or two of the original troupe having very unwillingly to retire, but their places have been sportingly filled at the last moment, so that the programme though slighty modified will not be diminished. The details of the programme, the 1st part of which commences at 9-45 p.m., will be found in another part of the paper, and we trust our readers will loose no time in booking their seats at Messrs. Soundy and Co's., and thereby support a deserving institution and at the same time spending a most enjoyable evening.

BIJOU TROUBADOURS.

This entertainment season will see a very charming company of child players known as the Liddiards. They have been to Bombay before, when they excited great admiration. They are a bright and entertaining lot and one never gets tired of listening to them. They sing sweetly and dance prettily and it is a pleasure to watch them and hear their youthful voices. Miss Alma Twyford has a sweetly clear voice, and her songs are greatly appreciated. The four Gibson Girls are quite a treat in themselves and their singing and dancing is much admired. Baby Liddle is still the wonder that she was when she first came out here two or three years ago, and she sings her songs with an expression that many of her seniors lack. Little Coral is also an exceedingly clever young lady who makes up for her age by her singing and dancing. Lily Clarke is quite a revelation, her songs have all the verve of those sung by grown-ups, and she dances to perfection. Paul Jeacle is a comedian of no mean order and he keeps the house in roars of laughter. Dinah's Highland Fling was very cleverly danced. There are other items too numerous to mention. These clever and versatile children, who, under the direction of Mr. Tom Liddiard, established their reputation in India in January 1907 when they played to crowded houses in Calcutta and Bombay, are a troupe of children whose talent and versatility, both in song and dance, it would be hard to beat.

THE DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

The following Press Note has been received:—"With reference to Government Resolution dated the 10th October 1904, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments on the Managing Committee of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Bombay:—

Mr. J. Sanders Slater, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar.-at-Law, to be Chairman.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Procter, Sir Harkisandas Narottamdas, Kt., Khan Bahadur Muncherji Kavasji Murzban, C.I.E., M.I.C.E., F.R.I.B.A., Mr. Dossabhai Nasarvanji Wadia, M.A., Mr. Fazilbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim, Mr. Narayan Vishvanath Mandlik, B.A., LL.B., to be Members.

The Hon'ble Mr. Erle Richards left Simla yesterday on a brief tour, visiting Quetta.

Mr. H. P. Tulloch, Presidency Postmaster, on his return from leave, resumed charge of his office yesterday. Mr. D. J. Murtrie, Postmaster, Lucknow, who officiated for him since May last, has, it is stated, been posted to Cawnpore. On both the occasions he has acted as Presidency Postmaster here; it has been his aim to bring the G. P. O. to a high standard of efficiency, and the several improvements noticeable there speak volumes to his ability. In all his efforts he tried to study the convenience of the public to whom he was always obliging and courteous. The Director-General P. O. India has not been slow in appreciating his services in his last report to Government.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday evening at the Corporation Hall, Mr. Manomohandas Ramjee presiding. After transacting business of a formal nature, the Committee sanctioned the proposal contained in the following letter of the Commissioner. The Commissioner wrote:—

"With reference to Corporation Resolution No. 3321 of the 29th November, 1905, regarding the periodical cleaning of Municipal tanks and wells, I have the honour to state that there are 54 wells and tanks in charge of the Engineer's Department, and in order to keep them clean it is necessary that they should be cleaned at least once in three months. To carry out this work satisfactorily the following staff is necessary and I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to its employment:—1 Sub-Inspector on Rs. 35 per mensem; 2 Muccadums at annas 9 each per day; 15 coolies at annas 7 each per day; 15 coolies at annas 6 each per day. The total cost of the above establishment up to the end of the current year will be Rs 1,103-7-0 and as there is no grant to meet the charge, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 1,104 from Surplus Cash Balance for the purpose. The establishment, if sanctioned, will be employed from 1st December, 1908."

Municipal Budget Estimates.

The Commissioner then introduced the Budget Estimates for 1909-10 and informed the Committee that the estimated income of the year was Rs. 1,08,60,000 and the expenditure Rs. 1,08,55,000. This expenditure necessitated increased taxation of 1 1-8 per cent. added to the General Tax. This was required firstly because it was necessary to pay four lakhs more to the Improvement Trust and secondly because it was no longer possible to the Budget for the deficit of three lakhs of rupees, as has been done in the two previous years. The Surplus Cash Balance would be reduced at the beginning of the financial year under 13 lakhs, which was required for the following purposes. One lakh minimum required by law for Reserve, eight lakhs payable to the Improvement Trust at the beginning of each financial year as Municipal two per cent. contribution, and thirdly to make up income of three lakhs which had in the last two years been debited to the Cash Balance.

The Commissioner pointed out that this position showed how impossible it was last year to dispense with the income which is obtained from the town duty on grain.

The "Surplus Cash Balance" of the Municipality, including the minimum of one lakh required by law, stood at the close of the financial year 1907-1908 at Rs. 18,09,327 (vide page 52 of the Administration Report for 1907-1908).

Owing principally to the high rates for fodder prevailing during the current year, it is estimated that the expenditure in 1908-1909 will exceed the original Budget Estimate by Rs 1,09,000, thus reducing the available surplus cash balance to Rs. 17,00,327. Allowing first for an accretion of Rs. 73,146 transferred from the School Building Fund, and next for an estimated increase in income as detailed in Section II of this Note of Rs.3,37,000 the available surplus, including the statutory minimum of Rs. 1,00,000, is estimated to stand at Rs. 21,10,473. Against this balance have to be put the following liabilities:—(1) Original deficit as per Bgdget for 1908-1909, Rs. 3,04,653; (2) Additional grants sanctioned up to date Rs. 3,72,924; (3) Additional grants to be sanctioned and now before the Corporation, Rs. 74,953; (4) Additional grant to be obtained for local allowances, Rs. 50,000; Ditto for Miscellaneous purposes, Rs. 17,470—Total Additional Liability Rs. 8,20,000.

Including the Rs. 1,00,000 required by law, the year 1909-1910 in thus estimated to open with an available working revenue balance of Rs, 12,90,473 (i.e., Rs. 21,10,473—Rs. 8,20,000).

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1908-1909.

Details of the revised estimates of Income and Expenditure will, as usual, be incorporated in the final revised estimates to be submitted towards the close of December next. On the data at present available the following variations on the original Budget Estimates are anticipated:—

Income.		Rs.
General tax	+	20,000
Wheel tax and tolls	+	37,000
Town Duties	+	75,000
Licenses	—	2,000
Receipts from Government for Tobacco Duty.	+	5,000
Halalkhore tax	+	11,000
Water tax	+	50,000
Market receipts	+	10,000
Tramway rent	—	3,000
Miscellaneous fines	—	1,000
Miscellaneous receipts ...	+	68,500
Miscellaneous fees	+	21,500
Miscellaneous savings ...	+	2,000
Contribution from Municipal servants	+	28,000
Actual profit on sale of stores to contractors, &c.... ...	+	3,000
Sale proceeds of unserviceable tools, plant, &c. ...	+	8,000
Interest on investments ...	+	4,000
Total Rs. ...		3,37,000

Expenditure.		Rs.
General Superintendence ...	+	9,000
Public Works (Engineering) Establishment	—	6,000
Markets and Slaughter-houses	+	10,000
Health Department ...	+	85,000
Interest on Investments ...	+	11,000
Total Rs.		1,09,000

Of the anticipated increase in income it will be seen that the property taxes are responsible for Rs. 81,000. The increase in Wheel Tax and Tolls is due partly to arrear recoveries and partly to an original under-estimate to allow for famine conditions. In the light of the income derived from Town Duties in the last two years the original estimate of Rs. 12,50,000 has been increased to Rs. 13,25,000. The large increases of Rs. 68,500 in Miscellaneous Receipts and of Rs. 21,500 in Miscellaneous Fees is due in the former case to the anticipated sale of land to the Port Trust, and in the latter case to higher bids received for the right of skinning dead animals at Chimbur. The increase of Rs. 28,000 in the contribution from Municipal servants is provided for on the assumption that the Corporation will decide that continuous service in the appointments hitherto considered temporary in the Health Department Re-organization Scheme will entitle the holders of such appointments, now that the scheme has been made permanent, to contribute towards pension 'ab initio,' thus involving the transfer of the contributions accumulated in the deposit account to the Income account. The other items do not seem to call for any special remarks.

Of the anticipated increase of Rs. 1,09,000 in expenditure, Rs. 95,000 in the Market and Health Departments is due entirely to the higher rates prevailing for fodder in consequence of the famine. The increase of Rs. 11,000 in the interest on investments is due to an under-estimate of the interest to be realized on the Sinking, Insurance, &c., Funds.

INCOME FOR 1909-1910.

With the anticipated balance at the close of the year 1908-1909 reduced to a little below Rs. 13,00,000, with a largely augmented sum of over 8 lakhs payable as contribution to the Improvement Trust on 1st April, 1910, and with interest payments amounting to at least Rs. 4,00,000 to be met in the month of April in each year, it is obvious that in the coming year it will be radically unsound to depend upon Surplus Balances to make good any large deficit between Income and Expenditure.

"In the Budget which I now place before the Standing Committee, I have accordingly found it necessary to enhance taxation to meet the necessary expenditure of the City.

The most equitable and the most convenient direction which such extra taxation can take seems to me to be the "General Tax," and I have accordingly proposed that this tax be raised from 8 per cent. to 9 1 8 per cent. making with the Fire Tax of 3-8 per cent. a total of 9 1-2 per cent. against the prevailing rate of 8 3 8 per cent. The increased yield of income thus anticipated aggregates Rs. 4,70,000, thus:—At 8 3-8 per cent., Rs. 35,00,000; at 9 1-2 per cent., Rs. 39,70,000—Increase Rs. 4,70,000.

The revised estimates for 1908-1909 for the General Tax show a yield of Rs. 32,80,000 and in estimating at the present rates of taxation for an increased yield on the revised estimates of Rs. 2,20,000, I have allowed for an expansion in existing rateable values and in increase consequent on the erection of new properties in Bombay of twenty-three lakhs. I am not prepared to recommend that the increase in rateable value be placed at any higher figure. In consequence of such estimated increase the Halalkhore Tax and Water Tax are also affected. The former I have placed at Rs. 11,66,000, allowing for an expansion in income of Rs. 81,000 on the Budget Estimates for 1908-909 and Rs. 70,000 on the revised estimates for that year. The income from Water Tax I place at Rs. 190,5,000, being Rs. 32,000 more than the original Budget Estimate for 1908-1909 and Rs. 18,000 less than the revised estimates for that year. The reduction is explained by the fact that the lower rates of Water Taxation prevailing in 1908-1909 affected the income for only the second half of that year in regard to revenue received by meter measurement, whereas in 1909-1910 the lower rates will prevail throughout the year, and again to the fact that during the year 1909-1910 I propose to reduce, the rate charged to Railways to nine annas per 1,000 gallons. In consequence of the opening of two new markets at Parbhadevi and Elphinstone Road and the building of new shops on the south side of the Arthur Crawford Markets, I have placed the market receipts at Rs. 4,85,000 for the year, being an advance of Rs. 20,000 on the original estimate for 1908-1909 and Rs. 10,000 on the revised estimate for that year.

As compared with the revised estimates for 1908-1909, I have budgetted for smaller receipts from "Miscellaneous Receipts," "Miscellaneous Fees," and "Contribution from Municipal servants towards Pension." Anticipated heavy sales of land in 1908-09 account for the diminution in "Miscellaneous Receipts" for 1909-10; the reduction of Rs. 12,000 in "Miscellaneous Fees" is based on the figures for 1907-1908 after allowing for a reduction in the unprecedentedly high figure recived for the right of skinning dead animals at Chimbur; the reduction of Rs 25,000 on the revised estimates for 1908-1909 in "Contribution towards Pension" is due to special receipts in 1908-1910 in the Pension Fund as explained in reviewing the Revised Estimates above. I have also provided for the receipt from the City Improvement Trust of interest at 3 per cent, on lands made over to that body by the Corporation.

The total income for 1909-1910 at the revised rates of taxation proposed is estimated at Rs. 1,08,60,000 and is divided as follows:—

	Rs.
Taxation Proper	62,72,000
Service rendered	30,71,000
Returns from Property and Miscellaneous	15,17,000
Total ...	1,08,60,000

EXPENDITURE FOR 1909-1910.

Against an income of Rs. 1,08,60,000, the Budget Estimates of Expenditure have been prepared for a total sum of Rs. 1,08,55,202 against Rs. 1,00,83,653 sanctioned for 1908-1909. This shows an advance of Rs. 7,71,549, distributed principally over the following heads:—

Fire Brigade	22,793
Public Works (Engineer's) Department...	1,97,252
Public Health Department...	56,414
Municipal Debt	60,557
Contribution to Bombay Improvement Trust	3,20,000
Local Allowances	50,000
Investment of Interest realised on Sinking, etc., Funds	44,000
Total...Rs.	7,61,016

FIRE BRIGADE.

The estimates provide for increased efficiency in the fire service, for quarters for the Fire Brigade Engineer, and for the re-construction of the Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade Station.

PUBLIC WORKS (ENGINEERS) DEPARTMENT.

The necessity for a revision of salaries of the Inspectors and staff having been recognized, due provision for the increases have been made in the Budget Estimates as follows:—

General supervision and miscellaneous duties	4,499,
Sanitary—Disposal of town sweepings,	3,060,
Miscellaneous drainage..................	2,019
Water Works (Ordinary Branch)...	2,835,
Streets and Buildings—Inspection and Supervision......	45,755,
Total...Rs.	58,168

For the reasons explained in the detailed statements, the following principal increases have also had to be made under the various service heads noted below:—

		Rs.
Mechanical Branch, New Works ...		21,000
Sanitary—Disposal of town sweepings—Purchase of Ballast...		7,350
Drainage—New Work		11,296
Water Works—(1) Materials and Tools and Plant	Rs	3,000
(2) Rent	„	1,975
(3) Repairs	„	4,610
		9,575
Gas lighting		30,195
Road watering		13,500
Oiling and Tarring roads		20,000
Roads and Foot-paths		32,685
Total ... Rs.		1,45,601

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The following principal increases in establishment have been recognized to be necessary and have accordingly been provided for:—

	Rs.
General supervision	15,117
Markets and Slaughter-houses ...	3,025
Registration of Births and Deaths...	12,632
Total ... Rs.	30,774

The necessity for the following further increases is explained in the detailed statements of the Budget:—

			Rs.
Markets and Slaughter-houses' meat carriage...			7,684
Do.	do,	Repairs ...	4,381
Do.	do.	New Works ...	7,171
		Total ...	19.236

DEBT.

The increase of Rs. 60,557 is due to the payment of Interest and Sinking Fund on the 13½ Lakhs Loan raised in 1908-09 and to provision for fresh loans to be raised in 1909-10. The increase would have been greater but for a credit of Rs. 32,089, for excess accumulations in the Sinking Funds up to 31st March, 1908.

BOMBAY CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The increase of Rs. 3,30,000 raises the Municipal contribution to the full statutory 2 per cent. which the financial position of the Trust requires should now be paid.

LOCAL ALLOWANCES.

An estimated sum of Rs. 50,000 has been provided in accordance with the procedure adopted by Government and all local bodies of giving extra allowances to clerks and others in view of the dearness of living in Bombay.

INVESTMENT OF INTEREST REALISED ON SINKING, &c., FUNDS.

The increase of Rs. 44,000 is nominal, a 'per contra' entry being made on the income side.

CLOSING BALANCE.

The closing balance is estimated at Rs. 12,95,271 thus:—

	Rs.
Opening balance	12,90,473
Income	1,08,60,000
	1,21,50,473
Expenditure	1,08,55,202
Closing balance	12,95,271

THE KOOSHTIA SHOOTING CASE.

Outrage on a European Missionary.

BENGALI ARRESTED IN BOMBAY.

Babu Bepin Behari Mandal, a Bengali, was arrested last night by the Bombay Detective Police as a result of enquiries instituted in connection with the Kooshtia shooting case when a dastardly assault was made on a missionary, Mr. Hickenbotham. It will be remembered that this gentleman was dangerously wounded by a revolver shot.

Mandal will be placed in due course before the Chief Presidency Magistrate for identification and on the completion of a prima facie case, the prisoner will be sent to Calcutta.

Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Sloane, Superintendent of the Criminal Investigation Department, made enquiries into Mandal's case till late last night.

The Criminal Investigation Department in this Presidency received certain information in connection with the antecedents of the prisoner and on enquiries being made their suspicions were confirmed. Mr. J. A. Guider, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency, now on special duty in the Presidency, Criminal Investigation Department, was present when the suspect was arrested in a house in Shaikh Memon Street, a portion of which is occupied by the Indian National Union.

It is said the prisoner has been in this city for the past four or five months. He submitted to the arrest quietly. A search was made in the rooms which the prisoner occupied in the house, and it is stated that some documents were found amongst other papers which might reveal the connection of the prisoner with unlawful associations in Calcutta.

The police enquires are, however, proceeding and the exact circumstances of the case are not known.

The accused was placed this afternoon, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, in the Esplanade Police Court, by Superintendent Sloane. Superintendent Sloane detailed the circumstancces of the arrest and said that as the accused was also charged with waging war against the King-Emperor, it was a nonbailable offence. He asked the Magistrate to send the prisoner on in custody to the Alipore Police Court. Sub-Inspector Cowasji Pettigara said he had proofs to show that the accused was the person wanted in the Alipore Police Court in Calcutta in connection with the Manicktolla conspiracy and the Kooshtia shooting cases. The prisoner had been identified by a witness from Alipore. The accused gave his name as Bepin Behari Mandal. He was known as Babu Bhusan Mitter and is a resident of Nudea in Bengal.

He stands charged under sections 121A and 143, I. P. C., with conspiring to commit certain offences against the State and with being a member of an unlawful assembly.

His Worship issued an order forwarding the accused to the District Magistrate, Alipore, within whose jurisdiction the offences were committed.

SIR H. McMAHON.

Departure for Quetta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 4.

Sir Henry McMahon, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, accompanied by Lady McMahon and the two Misses McMahon, left Karachi for Quetta, in their reserved saloon by the Quetta Mail this morning.

The Commissioner in Sind and Mrs. Younghusband went to the Cantonment station to see the party off, while the usual gathering of several leading European Officers and Indian citizens was also present to wish Sir Henry a safe journey to his Headquarters.

BURMA FISHERIES

The Steam Trawler "Lark."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 4.

The steam trawler "Lark" has been sold to a Chinese syndicate, and the enterprise in deep sea fishing has practically and unexpectedly come to an end after the recent formation of the Pioneer Fishing Company, on which the citizens of Rangoon had relied so confidently for obtaining a regular supply of good fresh fish, for which there was an enormous demand.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday November 7th:—

Ships boat, service rig, handicap, course No. 4.
71 miles start at 3-30 p.m.
C class handicap, course No. 4, 7·1 miles, start at 3-45 p.m.
B class handicap, course No. 4, 7·1 miles, start at 4 p.m.

Many of those who guaranteed money for the Glastonbury Abbey Fund to make up the balance, finding their guarantees not called for, have sent the amount promised, or part of it, for the Preservation Fund. The anonymous donor who promised £2,500 has paid that sum. The work is being carried out under the direction of Mr. W. D. Caroe, the well-known architect.

The United Provinces Government have lately accepted Commissioner Booth Tucker's offer to undertake the reclamation of the Doms of Gorakhpur. The scheme contemplates the founding of an industrial settlement and its supervision by a European married Officer of the Salvation Army, every effort being made to induce the Doms to take to honest pursuits. Government are to make a monthly grant of Rs 150 for the allowances of the staff, besides a capital grant of Rs. 2,000 for the purchase of looms, accessories, warp, weft, carpentry tools, poultry, goats and other things. For the purposes of the settlement the old Police lines and compound at Gorakhpur have been placed at the Army's disposal.

MRS. MUMTAZ ALI.

Enlightened Moslem Lady.

DEATH AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 3.

The death occurred yesterday, at the Ripon Hospital, Simla, of Mrs. Mumtaz Ali, a Moslem lady jounarlist of Lahore. The deceased lady was a distinguished worker in the cause of enlightenment among her Muslim sisters, and her sympathies were not confined to them. She was the youngest daughter of Moulvie Ahmad Shafi, sometime Sub-Judge of Shapur, and was married to Mr. Mumtaz Ali, proprietor of the Rifahiam Press at Lahore in 1897. Mrs. Mumtaz Ali had received some education from her father and she steadily set herself to improve her acquirements by studies in Persian and English.

In July, 1898, in conjunction with her husband, she started the "Tahzib-i-Niswan," a domestic weekly paper for women. Some years after this the two added another Women's journal especially intended for mothers, entitled "Mushir-i-Madar" (Mother's Counsellor). Both are pervaded by a strong religious spirit yet take an interest in similar social and religious efforts both among Hindus and Christians.

Mrs Mumtaz Ali was the Secretary of the Indian Ladies "League of Help" and foundress of the Poor Women's Home at Lohore. Of the former, Lady Rivaz was the first president, and the latter was opened by Lady Gordon Walker.

RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

Remuneration of Commissioners.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 4.

The Rangoon Municipal Committee have decided to pay Commissioners an attendance fee for being present at general and sub-committee meetings in order to make them more efficient public bodies and stimulate interest in municipal affairs.

There were only two dissentients, who denounced the proposal as mercenary and sordid and a bait to allure candidates to the Municipal Board. The successful mover of the proposal cited the Bombay Corporation as a precedent and which he described as the most advanced Municipality in the East.

EUROPEAN VAGRANT.

Lad's Troubles.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 4.

John Patrick Egan, a European lad, aged sixteen years, was yesterday declared to be a vagrant and was ordered by the Magistrate to be sent to Calcutta. The lad complained to the Magistrate of having been badly treated by his father in Bangalore. He worked his passage to Rangoon from Madras, was in the General Hospital a short time, made his way by train to Mandalay, where he was arrested for travelling without a ticket, and was sent down to Rangoon. The boy was in a very destitute condition and so famished-looking that the Magistrate ordered the police officer in charge of him to supply him with some food.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 31st Oct, 1908.

		Miles open	Total fo the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 31th Oct. 08		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P Ry Section		1606·53	7,40,800	1,04,03,007	1,11,43,807
I M R system		1177·62	1,64,200	27,43,854	29,08,054
A D C Ry		125·99	23,283	4,32,003	4,55,286
Baran-Kotah Ry		13·31	475	2,159	2,634
Total...		2923·45	9,28,758	135,81,023	1,45,09,781
Actuals for corresponding week ending 26th Oct, 07					
G I P R Section		1568·75	8,30,652	116,60,063	1,24,90,710
I M R system		1175·84	2,56,217	36,34,417	38 70,634
A D C Ry		125·99	29,188	4,34,353	4,63,541
Total...		2870 58	10 96,057	157,28,833	1,68,24,895
Increase or Decrease	G I P R	+ 37·78	— 89,552	— 1,95,706	—13,46913
	I M R	+ 1·78	— 72,017	— 8,90,563	— 9,62,580
	A D C Ry		— 5,905	— 2,350	— 8,255
	Baran-Kotah Ry	+ 13·31	+ 475	+ 2,159	+ 2,634

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 24th Oct. on 504·35 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,20,000	1,80,000	4,000	3,04,000
Or per mile of Railway	238	357	8	603
For previous 15 weeks of half year	21,44,420	24,28,731	—5 31	45,70,620
Total for 16 weeks ..	22,64,420	26,08,731	3,469	48,74 620
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,38,577	1,98,471	6,237	3,43,285
Per mile of Ry. do.	275	394	12	681
Total to corresponding date do. ..	22,13,173	30,17,653	68,676	52,99,502

Decrease for the week.............. Rs. 39,285
Do. to date .... Rs. 4,24,882

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th Oct. on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	4,000	11,000	....	15,000
Or per mile of Railway	28	78	....	106
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	88,725	2,41,961	1,180	3,31,866
Total for 17 weeks ...	92,725	2,52,961	1,180	3,46,866
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding Week of previous year	6,033	18,091	806	24,929
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	43	128	6	177
Total to corresp'g date do.	1,10,724	3,55 070	4,009	4 69,803

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 9,990
Do. to date .... Rs. 1,23,937

THE SECOND-HAND DRAMA.

For some time past people have been seeking an explanation of the weakness of our modern drama of the fact that except in the byways of the theatre and with rare instances on the highways, it is sadly unoriginal. Numerous causes have been suggested and probably many have played their part. There is one element in the matter, the importance of which I think has been overlooked—it is the mania for making adaptations. No one will deny that most of the adaptations are bad plays, and that a large proportion prove unsuccessful; in addition to this I think it may be said that the making of them has an evil effect upon the makers. I am not dealing with the question of adaptations for the English stage of foreign plays—a topic of great importance for the lack of protetion to the foreign dramatis was during a long period a great cause of the sterility of British drama, and it must be remembered that the habit of importing did not cease merely because the foreigner acquired the right to payment. Many a playwright who might have become an original dramatist had all his power of imagination and invention atrophied through disuse. Nowadays we import less than formerly but our playwrights still produce the second-hand drama, getting their material ready-made from novels, and I believe that they suffer in the same way as their predecessors, and that they injure their natural gifts. This is not an entirely new thing. It may be suggested that Shakespeare was one of the most persistent of adapters. He may very well be left out of the question. Such genius as his has its own laws and privileges, and cannot very well be brought in as an element when discussing the procedure of much lesser men, and yet I think few critics will deny that in some instances his plays were injured by his following too closely the course of his original. Certainly I do not pretend that in his case the gifts of imagination and invention were dulled because he was to such a great extent an adapter. The other night, when watching "The Lost Heir," I felt strongly impressed by the idea that Mr. Stephen Phillips, instead of being inspired by Scott's novel, has been really crushed by it. Not long ago Mr. Phillips was regarded as one of the most important assets of our modern theatre, and we were all expecting great things from him. What has become of the promise? What does his "Bride of Lammermoor" play suggest? What are we to expect from the third-hand play already announced, the new version of Tom Taylor's adaptation of Hugo's play "Le Roi S'Amuse"? "The Last Heir" may or may not have a successful run; it certainly had a favourable reception, and, no doubt, will please many people. No one, however, can pretend that it shows any advance on the part of Mr. Phillips; on the contrary, it exhibits little trace of the qualities that distinguished his former work, for it is merely a commonplace adaptation, suggesting no greater ability than that of the average play manufacturers.

I am not now speaking of the propriety or the morality of the transaction, though to many persons it seems an unwarrantable trespass to take a great novel and break it in pieces in order to use some of its scraps as materials for a play. It reminds them of the horrible acts of vandalism committed by people who have torn down beautiful ruins in order to build cottages and walls and pig-styes out of the fragments of masonry. Nor am I considering the audacity of the adapter of Scott, who criticises one of his noblest works and announces his intention of improving it, or of the indelicacy of using the phrase "adaptation" when he has made great alterations and enormous omissions: has reduced the Lord Keeper to a trifling shadow, turned Lady Ashton into a foolish fiend, left out blind Alice altogether, cut the humours of Caleb to so little that they had better have been dropped altogether, and rendered Craigengelt almost as important a figure as Edgar. What is affecting my mind is the idea that the mass of material taken from the novel has really crushed the playwright; that Sir Walter has had a kind of revenge by paralysing Mr. Phillips to such an extent that, putting a few phrases out of the question, he has been unable to use upon his material any of his own remarkable gifts.

Assuming that Mr. Phillips was fascinated by the story upon which "The Bride of Lammermoor" is based, he might easily have adopted a more delicate and judicious procedure. The tale of two great houses in strife, of the love between the daughter of the one and the son of the other, of the opposition of her parent or parents to a marriage, of the insults to her lover, of the fraud or force employed upon her to get her into marriage with another man, and of her death and her sweetheart's as the outcome, was as freely open to Mr. Phillips as to Scott, and to Scott as to Shakespeare; but the wise thing would have been to take the bare story and exercise his own powers upon it, choosing his own time and place and characters, and giving full range to his own powers of imagination and invention; if he had adopted this course there is no doubt he would have written a noteworthy drama instead of producing a piece of hack-work. The idea of the novelist may inspire a dramatist with an idea for a play, but the novelist's treatment of his idea hardly ever supplies the dramatist with useful materials. We have had scores of radically bad plays adapted by clever men from good novels. At first sight it looks as if the playwright would gain an advantage from using ready-made materials, but careful consideration and experience show that this is not the case: he is overwhelmed by excess of material, and his task of selection is appallingly difficult. Moreover, his material is all in the wrong form, and has to be transformed—often it is deformed, as in the case of "The Last Heir"—and the process of transformation requires great skill. For it must be remembered that the methods of the dramatist and the novelist as a broad proposition are entirely different; and when the playwright is dealing with a long, finely written, complex novel he can hardly expect his adaptation to bear a greater resemblance to the original than that of an easy pianoforte transcription to one of the later operas of Wagner. One need only consider any of the novels of Dickens and the stage version that impudently bears its name to see how entirely crushed the dramatist has been by excess of material, by difficulty in selection, and in transformation; and recollect that the product has almost always been an inconsecutive story, unintelligible to those unacquainted with the book, destitute of the peculiar atmosphere of Dickens, irritating to lovers of the novel because pet characters have been entirely suppressed or cut down nearly to nothing, and only recognisable as a version of the book in many cases on account of costumes, names, make-up, scraps of eccentric dialogue, and general trend of the story.

It may be asked why the dramatist so often becomes an adapter; probably he is tempted in many cases by the idea of having his materials ready made, and thinks erroneously that this is going to simplify his task; and it does, unless he wishes to produce a play of real quality. Secondly, there is the immense attraction of the ready-made advertisement. If a stage version of Miss Corelli's latest novel, "Holy Orders," were produced, it is certain that thousands would throng to the theatre simply because they had read the book, and would not care a rap what the critics said about the play. I am not suggesting that this free advertisement or this thronging of novel readers is alone sufficient to make a financial success of a piece under the present appalling conditions of theatre finance, but obviously it is an asset of very great value. There is another element in the problem; it is the desire of the leading actor or actress to represent the principal character in the novel, which has caused many adaptations to be made. Indeed I understand that Mr. Martin Harvey "saw himself" in the picturesque character of Edgar Ravenswood, which he represents admirably, and therefore commissioned the play. I wonder whether he felt any disappointment at discovering that the peculiar difficulties of the task of adaptation had caused the character of the Master of Ravenswood to be cut down to far less than its due proportions. The choice of Mr. Phillips's play as my text is not due to any peculiar prejudice against it individually; it is no worse than many adaptations, and is better than some; but it is galling to see his gifts employed upon such a task.—E. F. S. in the "Westminster Gasette."

"THE BRONTES' LIFE AND LETTERS."

There is no more sadly fascinating story in all English literature than that of the Brontes. Opinions may differ as to the exact position in literature which the sisters occupy, but there is no difference whatever as to the pathos of their lives. The story of these lines is now probably as complete as it ever will be. Mrs. Gaskell's "Life" ranks as one of the three of our greatest biographies, and, although much that has been discovered since that work was written has modified a number of the conclusions at which its author arrived, it remains a record of singular worth and charm. But time is a great revealer, and the further light that has been thrown on the Brontes in recent years has been considerable. For much of this we are undoubtedly indebted to the enthusiasm and labours of Mr. Shorter. He has managed to collect a great many letters which Charlotte Bronte wrote which hitherto have not been generally available. He was also fortunate enough to receive from Mr. Nicholls, Charlotte Bronte's husband, all the papers in his possession concerning the sisters. The result is the present work, the claims of which to be a "full and final" account of the talented inmates of Haworth Parsonage none, we imagine, will dispute.

Among the hitherto unpublished correspondence are several letters which show that the first suggestion of the application made to Mrs. Gaskell to write the "Life" really came from Miss Nussey. "She desired," says Mr. Shorter, "that some attempt should be made to furnish a biography of her friend if only to set at rest, once and for all, the speculations of the gossiping community with whom Charlottee Bronte's personality was still shrouded in mystery." The tempest that followed the first appearance of the work has often been commented upon. Both Mr. Bronte and Mr. Nicholls had grievances against Mrs. Gaskell, and "trouble came from many quarters." The most serious were the allegations made by Branwell, while under the influence of opium, of his relations with Mrs. Robinson. The testimony was altogether inadequate. Not only has no proof of the story ever been obtained, but Mr. Shorter tells us that he was assured by the late Sir Leslie Stephen that his father. Sir James Stephen, was employed at the time to make careful inquiry, and that he and other eminent lawyers came to the conclusion that it was "one long tissue of lies or hallucination." There is no doubt now that Patrick Bronte was also a much-maligned man, and there seems to have been no ground for the implied suspicion that Mr. Nicholls was not the most sympathetic of husbands. This view finds ample support in the letters of his wife, who always spoke of him with deep affection. On what is known as the Heger episode Mr. Shorter takes up a very decided attitude. That Charlotte Bronte did admire M. Heger, he admits, but so did all his pupils; and to the statement that he broke off his correspondence with her because she showed an undue extravagance of devotion he gives an emphatic contradiction. This contradiction is based upon the authority of Miss Laetitia Wheelwright and her sisters, who saw much of Charlotte during her second sojourn in Brussels. Charlotte told Miss Wheelwright that as soon as she discovered that Madame Heger did not like her writing to the Professor she stopped at once. "I would not have dreamed of writing to him," she said, "when I found it was disagreeable to his wife; certainly I would not write unknown to her." M. Heger, it has to be remembered, was the first really intelligent man Charlotte had met, and he was particularly attentive to her; but Mr. Shorter rightly enough contends that a perusal of the letters now brought together for the first time with any completeness reveals in Charlotte Bronte "an entirely good and honourable nature."

With regard to the letters themselves, it need only be said that they are of an absorbing character. They are over seven hundred in number; many of them have already been published and some are familiar to readers of Mrs. Gaskell's biography, but this is the first time that they have been presented in chronological order. Indeed, Mr. Shorter's arrangement of them in chapters, each chapter being provided with an introduction, leaves nothing to be desired. Nearly all the letters are written by Charlotte, and the majority of them were addressed to Miss Nussey, her lifelong friend. The careful reader can now follow the career not only of Charlotte Bronte but of her sisters in a manner which hitherto has not been possible. The author of "Jane Eyre" has not yet received justice as a letter-writer. Whether her subject is the trivial round and common task of everyday life in her earlier years or the dark days of sorrow when death swept down like an avalanche upon the home of genius on the edge of the moors, they are full of human interest. After "Jane Eyre" was published a wider world was opened to Charlotte Bronte, and as Mr. Shorter points out, the attractions of her letters increased accordingly. "She adapted herself to her correspondents, and in her letters to Mr. W. S. Williams she can be seen at her very best." The claim that Branwell Bronte wrote "Wuthering Heights," Mr. Shorter holds to be only less crazy than the suggestion that the book was written by Charlotte.

Mr. Shorter has placed all admirers of the Brontes under deep obligations. His work is an exceedingly valuable addition to the literature associated with their names.

The Fourquoi Pas, with the members of the Antarctic expedition under Dr. Charcot on board, has arrived at Rio Janeiro, says a Reuter message, and will remain for a week.

The New York Customs authorities who have been on the alert for a long time past owing to the knowledge that expert smugglers have been at work with considerable success, believe that, with the assistance of the Police, they are now on the track of a veritable smuggling agency. The "New York American" states that agents of the supposed organisation are believed to have been operating in Italy, and a scheme had been elaborated whereby goods from that country to the value of some twenty million dollars would have evaded the Revenue officials.

BY THE WAY.

MONEY TO MAKE MONEY.

An old old tale is told by Mr. Villiers, the British Consul at Stockholm. Often as it has been repeated it still needs repetiton. Mr. Villers, speaking to British traders, points out that they must not expect trade from sending the Consulate a catalogue with English prices. Swedish purchaser, he adds, (we fancy in tone of irony) do not come to the Consulate to study them. They give orders to persons who call on them, speak their language and quote prices for delivery in Stockholm in terms of measurement and currency with which they are familiar. In other words the purchasers of Stockholm are like the purchaser of every other country in the world—they do not go out of their way to find goods nor learn a foreign language for the purpose of understanding the qualities and quantities of the commodity they would buy. They expect the seller to do his legitimate part, and this being accomplished will enter into relations. It is an astonishing fact that British traders are still possessed by the idea that British catalogues despatched to the Brotish Consulate will help them materially in getting business. One would think their conception of a Consul is that he represents translation and agency-in-cheif. He does not. Moreover, Mr. Villiers emphasises another point that first-class agents thoroughly versed in particular trades and with goed business connections are not waiting in Stockholm on the chance of being employed from foreign quarters, nor are they willing to travel the country at their own expense in the hope of commission on orders secured. "You must spend money to make money." Such is Mr. Villiers's parting hint to the British trader. Can it be that the British trader needs such plain telling of the obvious? So it would appear.

TO FIGHT SOCIALISM.

The school opened by the Anti-Socialist Union should be of immense benefit. It undertakes the training of speakers and debaters in opposition to the Socialist propaganda, and from descriptions of the methods adopted it would seem that a very serviceable process of education is being accomplished. A practised speaker is put up to present the familiar Socialist arguments, such as wake the echoes in the parks and at street corners. Members of the school then get an opportunity of questioning him and replying, and so are encouraged to employ well polished weapons in real encounters. The scheme has not been undertaken one moment too soon. Over long the Socialists have had matters their own way. To smile at the absurdity of their diatribes is all very well. But we can smile too much when we answer too little. The day of leaving things alone has gone by. The theorists with their heads in the clouds have been enabled by the absence of contradiction to persuade unthinking people here and there that the rarified atmosphere is positively beneficial to the public health. They need pinning down to more substantial accounts, and he only way in which this can be done is to underake a serious campaign. Experience constantly eaches that a fallacy many times repeated without ontradiction earns acceptation by force of volubility. Socialism has gained what foothold it can boast by mmunity from close and comprehensivs examination. Books on the subject have been written in plenty, but it must be remembered that they are read by a comparatively small number; whereas street and park audiences amount in the course of a year to a considerable total. Individualism could make no greater mistake than to fight Socialism in Socialism's own atmosphere of the clouds. For that reason we welcome the new school and wish t vigour.

THE UNEMPLOYED AND PLATO.

Mr. Churchill's speech at Dundee—or that part f it referring to the unemployed question—stands ut in pleasant contrast to some recent Cabinet proouncements on a subject of immediate importance. t had a scientific ring, an insistance on principles f broad action, which provides at least a basis for ound thinking. Especially would we commend the bservations on the casual labourer. Mr. Churchill nphasised the misery of this man's situation, his ecarious livelihood, his subjection to accident, s lack of prospect or stimulus to thriftful effort. he casual labourer is here "in answer to a perfect- well-defined demand; he is here as the result of onomic causes which have been too long regulated." In all probablity, he always ill be with us, though much might be one to remedy the extremer woes of his sition. Mr. Churchill's reference to afforestation s also welcome. He showed that schemes of this nd need not be regarded as spasmodic schemes, t are capable of economic regulation. We repeat e like the tone of Mr. Churchill's speech, forming s it did a happy contrast to other Government utpourings. But it is easy to be a scientific thinker. The utterance of generous principles calls only r a trick of the brain and a turn of the tongue. hat we now want from Mr. Churchill is more efinite indication of how his principles are to be ut into operation. Unless he can follow them up n this way they are worth no more to the unemloyed than a dialogue of Plato.

HABITS OF ORDER.

An admirable illustration of the value of fire drill n schools has been given at the St. Luke's Parochial non-provided) School in Old-street, where 800 hildren were marched out in perfect order and alm whilst an actual fire was consuming the asement premises. Of course the childern did not now there was a real fire. They thought they were nly taking part in the customary rehearsal. And here may be room for some doubt as to the effect which unavoidable knowledge of an actual outbreak might have in such a case. For our part, owever, we believe that the habits of discipline nd order would prevail over a natural alarm, and, n any case, it is obvious that the customs of rganised fire drill would give the children a much etter chance of escape. This instance proves so uch. We can only hope that all our schools are qually smart in their drill and conscientious in its ractice.

THE PATRIOTIC PALATE.

We are reminded by an account of an exhibition of Cheshire cheese at the annual show of the Cheshire Dairy Farmers' Association of the difficulties placed in the way of those citizens with a delicate but patriotic palate who would eat of the foods which their country most worthily provides. We have, for instance, often eaten Cheshire cheese. But it is only in the North-West that we have found it well worth eating. Other cheeses there are, too, which hide their lights under the bushel of local celebrity alone—cheeses which are so admirable, believe us, that they deserve a world-wide reputation, but which, for some unfathomable reason, never penetrate beyond the little circle in which their natural delicacy and beauty have made them known. In the same category comes Welsh mutton. You cannot easily get Welsh mutton outside Wales, and the small household is deprived of the advantages of direct supply by the dilemma of monotony or waste, and by the contrariness of things in general, which is sure to take you out to dinner on the days when you ought to be eating the Welsh mutton which is sent you weekly from a Welsh grazier or butcher. There are many other home-grown meats and foodstuffs which—but our mouth waters when we think of the distresses caused by an inefficient organisation of supply.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FROCKS AT THE KINGSWAY.

The judge of the artistic possibilities of the dress of the moment, a woman can hardly do better than to visit "The Sway Boat," the strikingly clever, if morbid, play Miss Lena Ashwell has just produced at the Kingsway Theatre. The gowns are all of the very latest fashion. Simple in line, made to cling to the figure, of soft undulous material, distinctive in trimming, and—true note of the modish trend—relying for originality on some little individual touch. In one gown a multitude of buttons arrests the eye; in another from a mass of diaphanous drapery, more or less complicated; a large ornamental buckle will gleam and flash; now it is a bunch of roses caught carelessly in the front of a bodice; again a band of rich embroidery stealing forth from a cluster of folds; but whatever the gown or whatever the style, there is always that one feature which lingers in the mind after the other details of the dress are forgotten.

BROWN FOR BEAUTY.

In the first act Miss Ashwell, as Lady Kinross, wife of the most narrow minded and fussy of men, wears a saffron brown cashmere frock, with a skirt of most graceful design, the back suggesting the Watteau pleat of tea-gown popularity and giving a decided effect of height and slimness. Ladies on the look-out for suitable autumn gowns might take notes from this frock. Let them particularly remark that the pinafore over-bodice, with just a band for sleeves is worn over a guimpe of net exactly toning in colour with the cloth. Were one, indeed to point to the difference between the summor frock and that to be worn in the colder days of autumn, it would be merely this sameness of colour. The gathered, pleated, and rucked sleeve for these guimpes shows so strong a reaction from the short sleeve that it sometimes reaches over the fingers. I have even seen a little strap for the thumb to keep it in place like a mitten. When I add that for winter a little border of fur will take the place of the present frilling, the awkwardness of the new fashion can be imagined It holds one confort—a smaller glove bill.

A TEMPERAMENTAL GOWN.

Yet, on second consideration, I d'ont know that we can offer ourselves this congratulation, for while sleeves for day may threaten to cover the hand, the sleeves for the evening frock become more and more scanty. Miss Ashwell's wonderfully beautiful gown in the last act has little handkerchief sleeves which show the arm from the shoulder; enormously long gloves would have to be worn to prevent an ugly gap. Already the shops are showing "Court" gloves of extra length. As they cost a guinea a pair the prospects of economy are not so rosy as the long sleeves suggests at first look. The gown which has the pretty handkerchief sleeves may be called the temperamental gown of the play; the folds of its purple drapery show a dull grey silk foundation and the heavy gold Oriental embroidery only accentuates its solemn beauty without lightening it. As Miss Ashwell stands tottering for a moment before she rushes out to death, her gown speaks tragic doom almost as clearly as her face.

FICKLENESS IN PUBLIC OPINION.

"'Straws show the current.' In a recent review of the cricket season published in one of our dailies a curious fact was elicited. Up to a certain point, the interest manifested by the public in county cricket was unusually keen, and the attendances at matches satisfactory; then all was suddenly changed, and there has been no recovery.

"The turn of the current was due to the passionate interest taken in the Olympic sports of the Stadium. This sufficed to swerve the attention of the public effectually for a fortnight away from national to international sporting interest, culminating in the almost tragic issue of the Marathon race in Dorando Pietri's collapse at the moment of victory. After this the tamed interest of cricket had no chance to re-assert itself. The psychological moment had passed.

"We have here a picture in miniature of one of the most remarkable features of modern life," says the writer of an article in the "Christian World" on "A Certain Fickleness in Public Opinion." "The age of newspapers has, in the first place, greatly intensified the interest of humanity in public affairs of all kinds. In simpler times, when news travelled slowly and uncertainly from place to place the interest of most people was limited to events of merely local importance, and only at critical moments, when big world-shaking events took place, were their minds absorbed for a while in the wider stream of affairs.

"There was a certain bovine slowness in the movement and drift of public interest from one topic to another. A great battle filled the imagination of multitudes for weeks and months; a terrible accident was threshed out in all its harrowing details in every pot-house within range of information a change of Government obsessed the communal mind for long periods of slow and careful consideration. It was thus possible to maintain something like a due equilibrium between passing events and the stabler interests of life. Men's minds were not dragged to and fro from the things that permanently mattered to the things of the moment, which to-day are and to-morrow are not of interest to anyone.

HOW NEWSPAPERS CHANGED LIFE.

"Newspapers, however, have changed all that. They have extended, popularised, and intensified the interest of the reading public—i.e., of practically the whole community—in the mere rush of passing events, irrespective of their real importance. By the extraordinary vividness with which they are able, under the methods of the new journalism, to invest exciting but quite insignificant occurrences with a spurious impressiveness they are altering the very character of our human interests.

"Far becomes near, and little becomes great, at the bidding of a newspaper article. Impressionism has taken the place of the true literary instinct; the sensation of the moment has made life a matter of mere foreground. A vast number of people who have votes and who therefore have a real share in the conduct of public affairs, hardly ever lift their eyes to the great background of reality that calmly abides amid the rush and welter of momentary sensations.

"A second feature of the situation follows from the first. Interest awakened by momentary excitement fails to persist beyond the range of the incentive. There is thus a perpetual oscillation or transitoriness in the power of attention on any particular subject. Vividness and concentration are in inverse proportion.

"There is a third point which arises here, and which is clearly seen is our opening illustration. Once public attention is diverted from one subject of interest to another it is practically impossible to bring it back into its temporarily forsaken channel. Once the thread is broken, it cannot be mended again.

"These restless and disturbing elements in the formation and concentration of public opinion have a very practical bearing on all questions of reform and progress. Formerly the problem of the reformer was how to awaken men from their constitutional apathy and their local and personal pre-occupations to the realisation of the great problems of life; to-day the problem is rather how to retain their interest for the time necessary for the consummation of some great measure of reform.

"There is still a deplorable amount of public apathy to combat, but the battle is by no means over when the public has been roused to a passing interest. The very next turn of the political or social kaleidoscope may entirely alter the centre of interest. Then the whole work has to be done over again."

MEN AND MATTER.

WITH BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS.

Why is it that the daily papers always omit to report fully the most interesting speeches of the week? asks "P. T." Last week I was present at the dinner given by the Booksellers and Publishers, and rarely have I been at a more interesting gathering. Sir George Trevelyan indulged in some delightful reminiscences. It was like living again in an heroic age, to hear him talk of an interview with Thackeray, and a very interesting interview it was. Thackeray was then writing "The Virginians," and he wanted to know from each of the young fellows around him what was the length of the longest jump they had ever taken. "Twenty-two feet," was the reply in most cases. "Then," said Thackeray, "I must make George Washington jump twenty-four." He was introducing Washington into the book, and he wanted to know what length he should give to his jump by way of showing his physical prowess. There was also a description of rides and walks and great talks with Carlyle, and especially notable was a passage in which Sir George told how Carlyle stopped in the midst of a conversation to utter a description of Chatham; "and," said Sir George, "that was the most eloquent passage I have ever heard from the lips of man." And this is the kind of speech that is left unreported!

SIR HENRY DRUMMOND WOLFF.

The last time I saw poor Drummond Wolff was at his house in Cadogan Gardens. It was somewhat saddening experience, for one ceuld easily see death already in the somewhat glassy eyes and in the enfeebled voice. And I knew him when he was the very soul, embodiment, and herald of activity, mental and physical. He had something of the Ariel and something of the Puck in his Parliamentary days, going hither and thither between men of his own party and between men of all parties. He dearly loved a little intrigue or plot, was a splendid intermediary—mainly because everybody loved him and everybody knew that he was to be trusted, and because a long training in every kind of life and a naturally keen intellect and genial temperament had left him without prejudices. Even in the most terrible days of the Irish conflict—days, when, I remember, nobody ever spoke to an Irish Member in the House of Commons—Drummond Wolff and poor Randolph Churchill were among the exceptions, and remained on terms of cordiality with the Parliamentary outcasts and pariahs. At the time when the blow was in preparation which destroyed the Gladstone Ministry in 1882, Drummond Wolff did much to bring about the result by letting the Irish Members understand that Lord Salisbury had no intention of reducing the Irish representation in case he got into office.

AN ELUSIVE PERSONALITY.

Drummond Wolff was of Jewish extraction, and the grandson even of a Jewish Rabbi; and he bore in his face strong marks of his mixed origin. The complexion was fair, the eyes were blue—these he got from his mother, who was a member of the great house of Walpole; but, on the other hand, the nose was distinctly hooked, and the eyes had the somewhat convex shape of the Oriental. And so, also, with his mind—it was a mixture of Jewish subtlety, of Jewish detachment, and of thorough English spirit. He loved his country with a great love, though his foreign travels, his cool mind, and his absence of prejudice made him see her faults as well. But he loved her faults.

PARENT OF THE FOURTH PARTY.

He was of great service to Lord Randolph in the days when the Fourth Party was formed. Indeed, he was the real parent of that party. For it was on a point of order he raised when Charles Bradlaugh tried to take the oath that led to the Bradlaugh controversy; and the Bradlaugh controversy led to the formation of the Fourth Party. He also had the coolness of judgment and of temper and the experience which were lacking to Lord Randolph. And no man ever gave to another more faithful service. I have told the story which illustrates this better than any other in Drummond Wolff's life. Lord Randolph had prepared a great indictment of the Gladstone Ministry with which to wind up a session. Mr. Gladstone had got a bad cold and had been ordered on one of Sir Donald Currie's cruisers to restore him to health. To the surprise of everybody, however, Mr. Gladstone suddenly turned up on the last day of the session; and Lord Randolph found confronting him the leonine face of the great Parliamentarian. He was so visibly unnerved that he called to Drummond Wolff in a stage whisper, "Wolff, bring me a glass of brandy"; and the faithful squire soon after was seen to enter the House with the guilty glass in his hand.

AMBASSADOR.

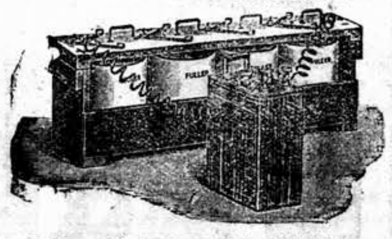
Turned out of Christchurch at the General Election of 1885, Drummond Wolff, very poor and with uncertain prospects, went back to his old trade; he began as an official of the Foreign Office, and so also he ended. He got the Embassy first in Teheran, and then in Madrid. He hated Teheran, for it was exile—as he said—but he was quite at home in Madrid; and was one of the close friends and trusted advisers of the Dowager Queen of Spain when she was fulfilling the difficult and hazardous duty of ruling Spain and bringing up her son,

WITHOUT ENEMIES.

When Drummond Wolff returned to England, his day was over. He got all kinds of honours—Knighthoods and Commanderships and all the rest and he could put a score of letters at the end of his name. But, as he said, "the Goverument give me every letter except the only ones I want—namely L.S.D," He lived his closing days in the curious little corner house in Cadogan Gardens. It was like entering an old world to go there. Articles of vertu, old and precious books, Blue Books, official documents, beautiful ivories—all lay around, on sofas, on chairs, just the kind of things one would expect from a man of the world, traveller, politician. He received me in an old dressing gown, and we talked of the great days of old, and the great dead we had known, and all such topics as come naturally to the men who fought in an older day. And he asked me to come again and bring my friend Swift McNeill in whom he was interested; "provided," he said, with a touch of the old half playful, half cynic wit, "he does not object to seeing me in curl-papers." He had not an enemy in the world, and his friends could be counted by the thousands and in all parties.

A FAMOUS LAWYER-JOURNALIST.

Sir Douglas Straight, who is retiring from the editorship of the "Pall MallGazette," has the distinction of being probably the first English judge to become an editor. Sir Douglas has had a remarkably interesting career, and has been equally successful as lawyer-journalist and member of Parliament. In "the days of his youth" Sir Douglas used to write for a paper called the "Glowworm," and the famous barrister Montagu Williams tells an amusing anecdote in his "Reminiscences": "As I was crossing Waterloo Bridge one day, I saw a young man go up to two newsboys and soundly cuff their ears, their offence being that they had failed to call out the "Glowworm" in sufficiently stentorian tones. It was Douglas Straight."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BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING SET.

You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.

Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials

"As a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat." The Motor

Fuller Accumalator, Trembler and non Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self-Starting Models, Made Five World's Records.

Fuller Leclanche Combination, Dry, Latent, Moto Capsule and Universal Batteries. Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitialities and Motor Accessories.

JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW LONDON, SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA

D. R. DADY,
Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.

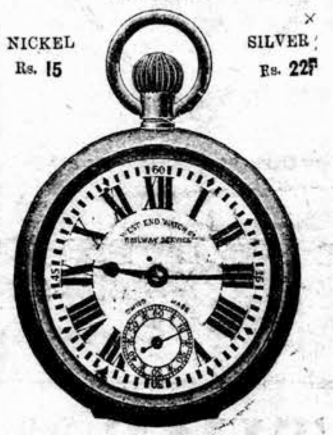
SHAW, WALLACE AND CO.,
BOMBAY
AGENTS FOR:

ARTHUR KOPPEL'S

LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL

LARGE STOCK OF:

STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS
Switches, Tipping-Platform Waggons
TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES
Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.
For immediate supply.


WEST END "RAILWAY SERVICE" WATCH

NICKEL Rs. 15

SILVER Rs. 22

ALSO MADE SMALLER.

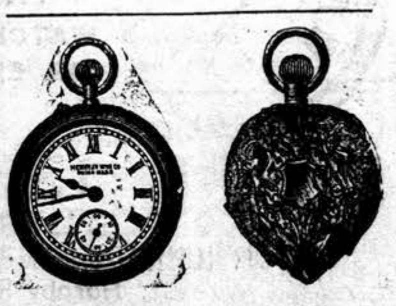
These watches are supplied to the Indian State Railways,

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST No. 44.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
11, Hornby Road,
Opposite G. P. O., BOMBAY.

MILLER & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS & SCULPTORS,
No. 9, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
TELEPHONE No. 1081.

Beg to announce that they are supplying latest English-made Coffins of every variety at rates reasonable and suitable to all classes. Also Immortelle wreaths from Rs. 4 upwards. Orders received day and night and funerals carefully conducted.


MERIDIAN WATCH Co.

Intending Purchasers of Watches are requested to send for the **New Edition of our Catalogue of Watches, shewing Sizes, Styles, Qualities,** and **Prices.**

Trouble and Money will both be saved by Purchasers acquainting themselves with the recent Improvements in Watchmaking.

☞ **Watch Repairs receive the careful attention of Expert European Watchmakers.**

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

F. MURAGLIA & Co.,
Marble and Flooring Tile Merchants and Contractors,
APOLLO BUNDER.
ESTABLISHED 1878.

Fresh stock of white glazed and furniture Tiles arrived per S. S. "Trafford Hall," Lowest Prices.

300 sqr. yds. of A. M. (English } Guaranteed best
300 " Minton China. } on the market.
200 " Dado Tiles and Tiles for ornamental furnitures

Rowland's Macassar Oil

FOR THE HAIR

Is the Best Preparation you can use.

WHY?

BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.

BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.

Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.

Men require it to prevent baldness.

Children require it to lay the foundation of a **Luxuriant Growth.**

Of Stores, Chemists, and
ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden.
Sizes, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.
Sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA
GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay.

THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM

Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 18 Years' Practical Experience,

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarker, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O. Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S.

STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE

A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL
is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Our highest grade English-made

Coventry Cycles,
warranted five to ten years, despatched direct from the factory to anyone on approval at less than lowest manufacturers' prices.

LATEST MODELS **£3.10 to £9**
Coaster Hubs, best makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, variable gears and all latest improvements

PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE
to any port in the world. We guarantee safe delivery.

Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made.
Write at once, using sufficient postage, for free art catalogues and our special offer on sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 323 LIVERPOOL.

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

Really wholesome Confectionery LANCET

Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."
WORKS: LONDON.

Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay
" PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

Icilma.

Clean cool comfort, freedom from sunburn or peeling in summer, and chaps or windburn in winter is secured by spraying on the skin **Icilma Natural Water.** Invaluable for prickly heat and insect bites, Nature's Specific for sore eyes.

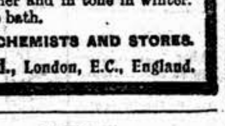
The secret of a perfect skin is

Skin-Tone

Only Nature's Icilma can give the skin the tone that resists heat, cold, wind, age or hard water, that never allows it to grow sallow, yellow or clammy, and that keeps it cool in summer, alive in winter, and always of a transparent delicacy.

ICILMINE (solidified Icilma Water) the only skin cleanser that contains no fat, oil, grease or soap, keeps the skin icy cool in summer and in tone in winter. A luxury for the bath.

OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.
Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.



A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths. Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c

A. REGINALD & CO.
40, Tamarind Lane Fort.
BOMBAY

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS
Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

FINEST HIGHLAND MALT

11 YEARS OLD

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. Ld.
LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.
When frequently used.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay,
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

DOULTON'S
GERM-PROOF
FILTERS

BY ROYAL WARRANT.

PASSED BY BOARD OF TRADE.
ADOPTED BY ADMIRALTY, 1907.
USED BY LONDON HOSPITALS.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE FILTERS OBTAINABLE.
SUPPLIED THROUGH ALL THE PRINCIPAL STORES.

ROYAL DOULTON POTTERIES,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Mellin's Food

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
REQUIRES NO COOKING.
Is adapted for the use of all infants from birth

Send for sample and the valuable work for Mothers, entitled "THE CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to—

Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd.
Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.
Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co.
Kurrachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co.
Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd.
Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co.
Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

8,000 Doctors Recommend

Coleman's Wincarnis for exhaustion, nervous debility and especially during convalescence after a lingering illness. Its great value lies in its unique power of invigorating the blood and thus supplying new strength and stamina to the entire system. Its wonderfully bracing, tonic effect prevents both physical and mental breakdown and fortifies the body against infection and disease.

Coleman's Wincarnis is recommended not only for those who are weak but to those who are comparatively hale and hearty; its use is of incalculable value whenever the weakening, depressing influences of hot climate, etc., are at work.

Sole Manufacturers—Coleman & Co., Ltd., Norwich and London, England. Agents in all the principal towns in India and Burma.

WINCARNIS

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.] [BOMBAY, Nov 4.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols...	84 3/4	1/8	
3 do. Rentes ...	91		1·4
3½ do. Sterling Loan	89 1/4		1/16
3½ do. Govt. Securities	62 3/4		1/8
*Bar Silver in London	23		1-16
do. do. 2 months' hence	23		1-16
do. in New York	...	...	...
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·11		1/2
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·45	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York.	...	...	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	2 1/8		1·8
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 3/4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 3/4		3-8
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 1/2	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d. unchanged.

Bar Gold.—(per oz.) 77/10 ⅞ unchanged.

*Closing Tone of Silver.—Very quiet.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ...	Steady with moderate demand.
Futures ...	... Feverish.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Steady.
Total Sales	... 5,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 300 „
Imports ...	...20,000 „
Mid-Americans	5·07—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...7 15/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar-Apl.
4·72	4·70	4·69	4·69	4·68

—02 —01

Apl-May.	May-June.	June-July.	Jy.-Aug.
4·68	4·68	4·68	4·63

—01 —03

WHEAT.

White Karachi 36 3-4 May-June—Liverpool—Done Canal

Tone of Wheat—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore, 48 3-4 Oct.- Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :—

Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber, 4s. 8d. Value.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [4TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
1 Box Sovs	Rs. 3,150	Melbourne	Wassomall Assomall & Co
2 Boxes Sovs ...	1,05,000	do	Mercantile Bank
1 Box Sovs	75,080	Adelaide	
1 Boxes Gold Bullions	3,04,176	Melbourne	Yokohama Bank
2 Boxes Silver...	6,284	Bangkok	Chartered Bank
3 Boxes Gold Bullions	2,27,712	Freemantle	National Bank
8 Bundles Rs ...	6,000	Linga	Hongkong Bank

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England...	2½ per cent.	from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ...	4 per cent.	„ 3rd Sept.
Bank of Bombay...	4 per cent.	„ 22nd Oct.
Bank of Madras ...	4 per cent.	„ 14th July.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 3 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The Market opened steady at 1s. 3 27-32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 7-8d. for demand Bank bills. There has been very little enquiry for remittance either for ready or forward delivery. The Credit rate is steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. three months' sight but bills are very scarce. As usual on Wednesday the Banks close early pending the result of the Council Bill sale in London. Far Eastern quotations are more or less nominal.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 27-32 to 7-8d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 7-8d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	... 1s. 4 1-13d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	129
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	170

Government Paper :—

The market opened to-day at 94 3-4 ready and 94 5-8 for the settlement, and closes 1-16 lower in both positions. Only a small business is reported. Calcutta market opened at 94 15-16 for cash.

We quote :—

Cash ...	Rs. 94·11
1st Settlement ...	„ 94·9

Bullion :—

On Tuesday Bar silver in London closed 1-16 lower at 23 pence for ready and forward delivery. New York market was closed. Locally the market has been very unsettled, the ready rate opening at 60 3-4 ex-duty, at one time falling to the neighbourhood of 59, but later on recovering somewhat. The bears began to take their profits thus arresting the decline. At the close quotations are nominal. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold. ...	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold ...	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold ...	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	59	1	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	59	10	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	58	10	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

We have little change to report in the general position. Prices in the morning kept fairly steady but the volume of business passing in New Crop was extremely moderate, exporters, for the most part, being out of the market. At Colaba, owing to the scarcity of buyers, prices ruled slightly easier and close as under.

In ready cotton there was a small demand for old crop, but there was some enquiry for new Bengals by shippers and mills.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	233	Mar. 09
Good M. G. Broach ...	227	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	211	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	203	„
Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola ...	198	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	197/8	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	191	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	184	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	190-91	„
Fine F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	180 1-2	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	189	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ...	Quiet
Estimated Sales ...	5,000 Bales
Total Imports ...	1,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
4·75	4·73	4·72	4·73

+03 +04

Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July	July,-Aug
4·73	4·71	4·71	4·71	4·70
+04	+03	+03	+03	+04

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with a small business passing. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 8 3 0 B. T.
May... ...	„ 7 14 6 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is steady with a moderate enquiry. We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	... Rs. 8 8 0 B.T.
Brown Delhi, Apl.-May	... „ 7 14 3 R.T.

Gingellyseed :—

There is little doing and prices are again easier. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p. c. ...	... Rs. 45 0 0
Mimbara ...	... „ 45 12 0
White Khandeish ...	... „ 46 12 0

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... Rs. 9 8 0 B. T.

Tone—Quiet.

Castorseed :—

Ready ... Rs. 30 8 0

Tone.—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... Rs. 26 0 0 Jan.-Feb. Rs. 22 8 0

Tone—Quiet.

Groundnuts—

Jan.-Feb ... Rs. 40 8 0

Tone.—Firm.

Mowraseed :—

Ready ... Rs. 6 13 0 B.T.

Tone—Firm.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, April-May...	Rs. 5 7 6 R. T.
White Pessi 85 p.c. „ ...	„ 5 14 0 „

Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—		
Bombay ...	1,462 1-2	
India ...	66 1-2	
Indian Specie Bank ...	51 1-2	
Mills :—		
David ...	441 1-4	Dec.
Kohinoor ...	835	Dec.
Manockji Petit ...	3,380	Dec.
Presses :—		
New Mofussil ...	680	
Miscellaneous :—		
Badham Pile & Co ...	132	
Bombay Flour Mill ...	930	
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	352 1-2	
Telephone & Co ...	33	
Treacher & Co ...	600	
Railways :—		
Ahmedabad-Prantej ...	562 1-2	
Amritsar-Patti ...	120	
Tapti-Valley ...	425	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton ...	3,466	bales.
Wheat ...	23,192	cwts.
Linseed ...	2,613	„
Rapeseed ...	59	„
Gingellyseed ...	15,260	„
Poppyseed ...	132	„
Groundnuts ...	345	„
Castorseed ...	14,377	„
Rice ...	6,930	„
Myrabollams ...	1,464	„
Cottonseed ...	8,288	„
Mowraseed ...	1,790	„
Gram ...	3,754	„
Joowar ...	1,156	„
Maize ...	11	„

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 4.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 4th November :—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£1	0s.	£0 16 9	£0 18 0
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 4 6	£0 5 6
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£10	...	£0 14 3	£0 15 9
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 5 6	£0 6 6
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d	£0 0 4½	£0 0 7½
Dec. G. F. Dev. ...	£1	5s. 0d.	£0 0 0	£0 0 0
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£1	£1	£0 4 6	£0 5 6
Dharwar Reefs ...	£1	£1	£0 2 6	£0 4 0
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Glenrock, Ind......	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
G. F. Dharwar ...	£1	£1	£0 3 3	£0 4 3
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 2 6	£1 5 0
Hyderabad Dec ...	£3	£3	£1 18 9	£2 3 9
Inl. Mines Syn ...	4s.	3s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Kempinkti New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 4½	£0 0 7½
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£4 15 0	£5 0 0
Mysore Reef Ord..	£1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Mysore Wynaad...	£1	19s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 4 4½	£1 6 10½
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 14 10½	£0 16 4½
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 1 9	£1 4 3
Burma Ruby Ms...	£1	12s.	£0 8 3	£0 9 3
Singli Mines Ld..	£1	1s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
N. Mysore Mang..	£1	15s.	£1 6 3	£1 8 9

DR. WILLIAM HAGGER BARLOW, D.D., Dean of Petersborough, who died on May 10, aged seventy-four, left estate valued at £27,537.

MR. GILSON WILLETS, an American journalist and author, has given in the "American Magazine" some interesting particulars of his work and income. He has been writing for eighteen years. During his period he has produced 7,200,000 words, and has received for them 72,000 dols. (£14,400), or a halfpenny a word. He has written nine books, over 100 short stories and more than 1,503 magazine articles, "and heaven knows how many pamphlets and advertisements." His articles and stories have been published in ninety different monthlies and weeklies and in forty newspapers, and his "stuff" has appeared over 100 different names. For half of each year he travels in search of raw materials. Last year he covered 15,000 miles.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,462½
Bank of India.........	100	50	5 „	66½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,520
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 „ 1½ „	68½ 18
Specie Bank	100	50	6 „	51½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...........	100	100	14 „	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank......	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile	£25 £25	£12½ £12-10	6 „ 6 „	£17½ £16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	515
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	160
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	675
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United......	250	250	20	xd500
Century	100	100	50	380
Central India.........	500	500	85	1,735
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,107½
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	250
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	115
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
David	250	250	20	441½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	600
Empress	500	500	25	350
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	xd 1,500
Gold Mohur ...	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	15	155
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	310
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	187½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	800
Kohinoor............	500	500	25	825
Leopold	100	100	3	55
Luxmidas............	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton......	1,000	1,000	80	1,490
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,380
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,225
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	205
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd 725
Phœnix	100	100	5	107½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	840
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	990
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	550
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd4,525
S. Mahratta.........	250	250	20	220
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 1,385
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,315
Textile............	500	500	30	xd 1,200
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.........	1,000	1,000	2	520

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p c.	532½
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 „	120
Tapti Valley Railway Company	500	500	4 „	xd 425
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 „	xd 105

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		xd 309
All India United Insurance, Co, Ld...	100	20	½	c-o 12
Back Bay Bath.......	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	132
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	10,100
Bombay Burma New Issue............	625	625	82½	xd 2,525
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 156
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	134
Bombay Ice Mfg......	100	100	Nill.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 P. 250	250 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	352 275
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd.415
Delhi Flour.........	200	200	16	135
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c.17	135
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1¼	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 205
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co......	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co......	100	100	il.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Port Canning Co......	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	450
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	22
Syndicate.........	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company	100	100	8	80
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited............	O. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£ 15 30 30	... ...	dis. 12 47
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 280
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1¼	xd 33
Treacher and Co......	500	500	yr. 40	600

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	107½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	172½
Fort............	475	475	......	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	......	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	132½
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	...	150
Mercantile	12	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	......	255
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	680
New Berar	500	500	40	510
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	35	480
Surat City	1,000	800	20	245
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	450
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

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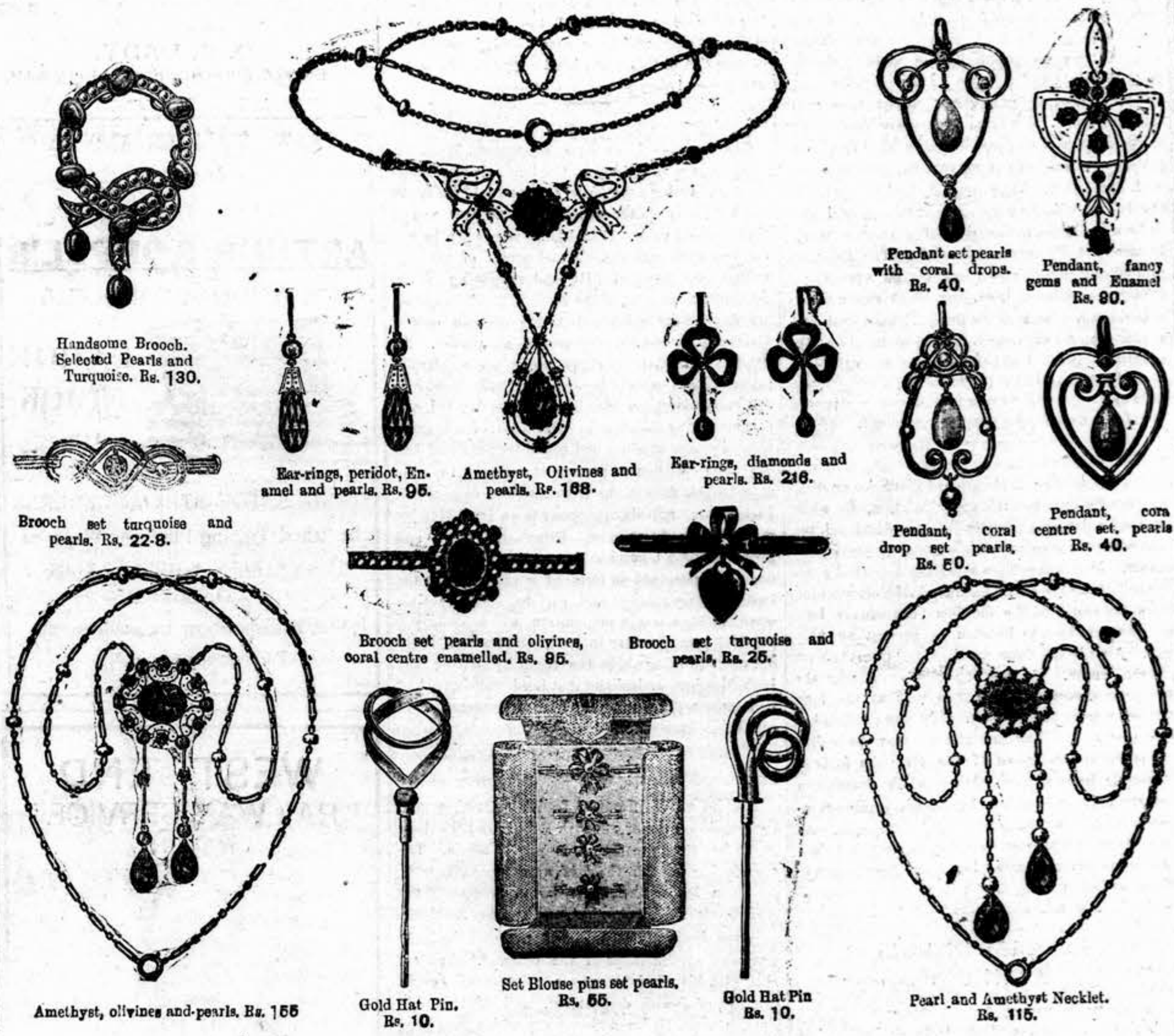

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Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 168.

Ear-rings, diamonds and pearls. Rs. 216.

Pendant, coral drop set pearls, Rs. 50.

Pendant, coral centre set pearls Rs. 40.

Brooch set pearls and olivines, coral centre enamelled, Rs. 95.

Brooch set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 25.

Amethyst, olivines and pearls, Rs. 155

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Gold Hat Pin Rs. 10.

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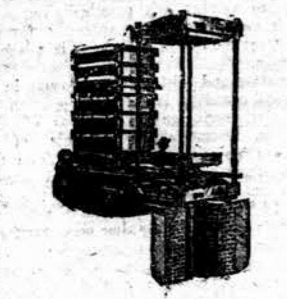

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Which Brought Him Relief from Affection of Face and Forehead —Tried Several Other Remedies and Consulted Two Physicians.

IN MIDST OF BUSY LIFE SENDS LETTER OF PRAISE

DUNKIRK VICARAGE, FAVERSHAM, July 10, 1907

"*Dear Sir:*—I am very busily engaged in preparation for the reopening of our parish church which has delayed my reply to your recent letter. I may tell you that I have been vicar of this parish since January 1854, and am now in my eighty-fifth year. My ailment affected my face and forehead. It commenced five or six years ago and I had recourse to several remedies and consulted two physicians. After a while I happened to read an advertisement about Cuticura and determined to give it a trial. So I began with the Cuticura Soap, then purchased Cuticura Ointment, then added the Resolvent, for which I have substituted the Pills. Now I consider myself virtually cured and neither trouble doctor, nor myself, nor any one else about skin affections. I have much pleasure in recommending Cuticura Remedies. I use no other soap but Cuticura for my face and hands.

"Yours very truly, W. J. Springett."

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And Other Itching, Torturing Humours Cured by Cuticura.

Warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment afford instant relief in the most distressing forms of itching, burning, scaly, crusted humours, eczemas, rashes, inflammations, irritations, and chafings of infancy and childhood, permit rest and sleep and point to a speedy and permanent cure, in the majority of cases, when all other remedies fail.

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Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. A Single Set often Cures. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; South Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

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MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

CELEBRATION AT BANSDA.

BANSDA, NOVEMBER 2.—To celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the assumption of the overnment of India by the Crown, to-day observed as a Public Holiday. All schools of the State and public offices were closed in the morning, public streets and buildings were decorated with flags &c., and a review was held of the foot and mounted police of the State. Students were invited in the Durbar. The National Anthem was sung. Sweetmeats were distributed to students of all schools of the State. His Highness Maharaul Shri Pratapsinhji Maharaja Saheb, Heir-apparent Maharaul Shri Indrasinhji, Second Kumar Maharaul Shri Pravinsinhji and Third Kumar Shri Natwarsinhji went to the Durbar temple with State officers and prayed for the long life and health of His Majesty the King-Emperor; and then a public Durbar was held in the Indravilas Palace, and a Royal Salute of 31 guns was fired at the time of the Durbar. All citizens of the town, officers and servants, took part in the Durbar. As desired by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, Shrimant Patvi Kumar Saheb gave the following address:—

"Officers and Gentlemen.—As desired by my worthy father, I intend to speak a few words on the occasion of this memorable day. You know full well, gentlemen, that we have gathered to-day to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the assumption of the government of India by the Crown. The 1st November 1858 is a memorable day in Indian History, for on that day was issued, throughout the length and breadth of India, the celebrated Proclamation of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, addressed to er Indian subjects who had just then passed under her direct rule.

The glories of the half century of the reign of the British Empire in India are to be found in the pacific victory of political material, and moral progress n the country. It will require volumes to record fully the progress achieved in everything relating to the national life, and the developement of prosperity. We have only to remember those dark ages when parts of India were centres of absolute despotism, and compared with that state we cannot help congratulating the people of this vast Empire on the marvellous change that has taken place under the benevolent paramount protection of the British Rule. The blessings of this merciful and enlightened rule, viz., universal peace, and ducation are scattered broadcast over the country. The benign Government ever regarded its sacred duty to confer upon the nations of India those blessings which flow from general diffusion of useful nowledge. To the British Empire India owes its moral elevation and intellectual emancipation.

Thus, in a word, it may be asserted that all those ho are alive to the blessings of this glorious rule—aterial and moral, and its manifold advantages—an never cease to bless the day when the Victorian ra inaugurated for them the advantages of the ueen's direct rule now fifty years ago.

The immense development which has been achieved uring the last half century is not confined to the network of railways covering thousands of miles of land, as with steam-ships, and bringing the remotest parts the earth into immediate connection by the telegraphs by constructing bridges over wide rivers, and aking road communications from one part of the untry to the other; but it must be said to the ting glory of the British Rule that the new forces ave contributed to stimulate industry and commerce, promote works of public utility; and importnce and above all the British Rule with its agnanimity has recognized the expediency to ring the Ruling Chiefs and educated natives of dia in closer relations with the Government d afford them wider scope in the administration the country.

I think it is my duty to state here that during lf a century of the paramount British Rule, not only rights and privileges of Native States have been efully protected and consolidated, but the British vernment has not been wanting in its solicitude wards the welfare of young Princes. As destined be future rulers, their career from minority watched with fostering care and solicitude. In jputana, Kathiawar and in Central India, educanal institutsons are opened to train young nces as capable and virtuous rulers and to enable m to be a source of happiness to the States and r people.

efore closing this, one more matter I shall ven to touch, namely,—with reference to the recent ked efforts of some of the people in certain parts he country to create outrageous, disorderly and tious movements. We must declare our entire pprobation and strongest indignation at this hod employed by some of the people, if it is all meant for acquiring further rights and ileges. Let our thought and action be ever ded by profound feelings of loyalty and devote our Gracious Sovereign His Imperial Majesty King-Emperor and let our heartfelt prayer be for the prosperity of the benign British e."

ernacular translation of this was read by Dr nanrao Bhaskerao Mohile, L. M. S., Chief Medi Officer. After this Mr. Ganpatrao N. Laud, wan, said:—

"At the desire of His Highness the Maharaja eb, Kumar Shri Indrasinhji the Heir-apparent is graceful and eloquent address has shown fully glorious achievements of the British Rule in ia during the last half century. I have efore nothing further to add to it, but fervent prayer is that the British Rule continue over us by the grace of Providence, may it continue to spread over the ntry its manifold advantages in the same way. mit me to ask you, gentlemen, to accord three rs for the King-Emperor and let our heartfelt er this day be that Providence may confer upon choicest blessings and enable him to enjoy health a long life."

translation of this was read by Mr. Vamanrao ram, Hazur Sheristadar.

ree cheers for His Majesty the King-Emperor the benign British Rule were given.

ter the distribution of flowers "attar," "gulab" "pan sopari" the Durbar was dissolved. Two ners of good character were released on this ion. The poor were fed and clothed.

day was observed as a public holiday by all yots, and public and private buildings were minated at night.

CELEBRATION AT PALITANA.

ll the school-going children, about 1,000 in ber including 200 girls, were entertained on ali Day at the Administrator's bungalow where officers were also invited. Many country s were played on different plots allotted the purpose around the bungalow, Mrs. Owen taking a very keen and sympathetic est. The minor Thakore Saheb partook with children of the festivities and had his turn on Merry-go-round, which was much enjoyed by the children. Fireworks were then let off and whole assemblage dispersed late in the evening. e programme was gone through in a very orderly anner and without any accident.

An open air mass meeting was held at Palitana the Tennis Club, which was greatly decorated ith flags, bunting, evergreens and festoons on roclamation Day. Pictures of the King-Emperor and the Queen were garlanded and a short history of the Anniversary narrated. Poems relating to the great Proclamation Day and the blessings and conferred by the British Empire were recited Musical entertainment, invocations for the "Jaya" (triumph and prosperity) of the British Raj and cheers for the King-Emperor, the Queen and the minor Chief terminated the proceedings.

MYSORE.

Mysore, 1st Nov.—On Friday evening last the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the College was held in the hall, the function being conducted in purdah. Their Highnesses the Maharanee, C. I. (late Regent), and the Maharanee arrived at 5 p. m., and were received and conducted to seats of honour on the dais. A number of ladies from among the families of the leading gentlemen and officials at the Capital were seated in the front rows facing the dais while the rest of the hall was filled with gaily dressed pupils of varying ages and classes.

The proceedings opened with a welcome song sung by a group of girls. Two girls then performed experiments in physical science neatly. These were followed by recitations by other girls in Canarese, English and Sanskrit. Two pupils performed on the 'Veena," after which Sowbhagvavati K. D. Rukminiammal, B.A., officiating Lady Superintendent, read a brief report of the institution, from which I extract the following:—

The school has had a long and steady career of usefulness. Started nearly quarter of a century ago under the auspices of your illustrious Consort, His Highness the late Chamarjendra Wodayar Bahadur, it can well claim to have been one of the pioneers in the cause of female education in Southern India. From the day it was started till now, about 7,126 girls have passed through the various classes, of whom two have passed the B.A. examination, and one is likely to pass this year, six have passed the First-in-Arts examination, ten the Matriculation, nine the Kannada Upper Secondary, 35 the Lower Secondary in English, and 69 the Lower Secondary in Canarese. About 53 have qualified themselves as teachers, three as midwives and three as nurses. Nearly 250 widows have availed themselves of the education imparted in the school. Admission to the school has at times been sought by pupils from such districts as Bombay, Poona, Madras and Kolhapur.

It is true that the bulk of the pupils belong to the Primary Department. As the need for the spread of primary education is acknowledged on all hands to be great, it is a matter of gratification that the school is actively promoting the spread of primary education among girls of all classes and creeds. That the prevailing prejudice against allowing girls to attend schools after they reach the age of 12 or 13 has been and is being gradually relaxed by the guardians of pupils is testified by the fact that several of them continue their studies till they reach the High School and College classes. It is true that to achieve these results a vast amount of money has been spent and, more than money, a great deal of personal trouble has been taken by those responsible for the progress of this Institution. But it is my humble conviction that all this labour of love and all this growing expenditure of money have not gone in vain. A new faith har been implanted, a new creed has been successfuly preached, and the word has gone forth that no longer are girls to be denied education, the birthright of every human being, and that neither cast nor sex is in itself a bar to the removal of ignorance. The work which this school has been engaged in is a sacred one, and the value thereof is not to be measured by mere rupees, annas and pies. Female education, even in its ordinary aspect, represents in our country, where the percentage of literates is very low and where the condition of women is so different at present from what it was in ancient times, a moral and social upheaval permeating all branches of domestic life and tending to increase the sweetness o fhome and the intellectual capacity of the mothers of the race.

I need only observe that the aim of the school as defined by His Highness the late Maharajah through his favourite minister, Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, is to make this institution "the model of those halls of learning of Ancient India where pious women dedicated their lives to the noble work of imparting instruction, both religious and secular, to the younger members of their sex," to make it "the means of training large numbers for the profession of lady teachers for all parts of the country to offer an asylum as well as a field of philanthropic work to those Hindu women who from misfortune are destined for a single life, and who, deprived of the opportunity for the exercise of their affections within the small circle of a family, would find a congenial employment in educating the young of their sex"; and bearing as this school does Your Highness's revered name, it is our bounden duty to so conduct it as to realise, however slowly, the aim above set forth and to make it a source of "domestic happiness and peace as well as fountain of light, and of every noble and lofty aspiration" as felicitously expressed by the Marchioness of Dufferin during her visit to the school in the year 1886.

It only remains for me now to again tender Your Highness my humble and heartfelt thanks for the encouragement shown to us by Your Highness's presence, and to pray that the Almighty may shower his choicest blessings on our beloved Maharajah and the members of the Mysore Royal Family.

THE DOWAGRR MAHARANEE'S SPEECH.

H. H. the Maharanee, assisted by Mrs. J. Weir and the Lady Superintendent, distributed the prizes to the successful girls. Afterwards Mrs. Weir, on behalf of the Maharanee, read the following speech:—

Teachers and students of the Maharanee's College,— I thank you for the welcome that you have given me to-day which has touched me very deeply, and I desire to assure you in return of the great pleasure that it has given me to be present and to take part in your prize-giving. I have listened with great satisfaction to the address that has been read by your Principal, which testifies, not only to the good work done in the College, but also to the Principal's real appreciation of the high ideals which inspired the founders of this institution. I deem it a circumstance of the happiest omen that a daughter of this College should have been found worthy to take her place at the head of the staff and should so completely have justified her selection.

It is scarcely necessary for me to say that the fortunes of this College, founded under the auspices that we are happy to recall, and identified by its name with myself personally, have always been very near my heart. I believe most thoroughly in its influence for good, and I rejoice to think that under that influence the widespread prejudice against the education of our girls is gradually wearing away.

And now a word to the teachers. I would have you remember that if you enjoy the privilege of being associated with a College, which is, I believe, rightly described as a pioneer Institution, you have by reason of that privilege, a great responsibility. Many eyes are directed on you, not only here in Mysore, but wherever earnest men and women are striving and pleading for the cause of female education. If all the good work that you do here helps to advance that great cause, so surely will your shortcomings tend to its discredit. Strive to act up to the ideals which your Principal has set before us to-day and you may be assured that your labour is not in vain.

To you, girls, I would say, remember that on you depends a great measure, the happiness of your homes and the education—in its best sense—of the next generation. Most of you may look forward to the happy enjoyment of home life; and the influence that you will have it in your power to exercise will be immense. Book-learning is not the beginning and the end of education, but without it your influence for good cannot be complete. Without it, you cannot fully associate yourselves with the interest of your husbands and children. But your main ideal should be to train yourselves to be an example of goodness and purity of life so that you may raise and not lower the characters of those with whom you will have to live, and may be able to impart to your children that higher education which no school can give but which is the foundation of a nation's character. To you to whom home life in its fulness may be denied, I can only wish that, in emulation of the pious women of old, you may find consolation for the joys that are denied you and that at the end of your lives, devoted to teaching the young, nursing the sick, or setting an example of pure and godly living, you may be able to reflect that you have not lived in vain.

To the College itself, I wish the fullest measure of prosperity and success, and I look forward to the time when the best testimony to a woman's character will be that she has been a pupil of the Maharanee's College.

The distribution of garlands, "pan supari" and "attar" to Their Highnesses and the ladies assembled, followed by the singing of a "Mangalam" and the Mysore Anthem by two groups of girls, brought the interesting function to a close.

THE MYSORE WIDOWS' HOME.

A correspondent writes:—There are in India more than 22 millions of widows; in Mysore alone, there are 13,000 widows. Half of them are destitute young widows struggling for very existence. They stand in need of protection and education. If they are educated and trained as teachers, nurses, midwives, medical women, they would be very useful to society. In Calcutta, Poona, Surat and other places patriotic gentlemen have started Homes for these unfortunate girl-widows, and they are educated and are made to become not only self-helping and self-reliant, but also useful to Society. Rai Bahadur Mr. A. Narasimha Iyengar, who has been labouring in the field of female edusation for over 28 years, started in Mysore eighteen months ago a Home for widows. H. H. the Maharajah has been helping him very liberally. There are inmates as well as outsiders who benefit by the arrangements he had made for their education. A special school for their education has been established. Those who are inmates of the Home are particularly taken care of by him as well as by the Lady Secretary of the Home, who was sent to different institutions of the kind in Poona and other places, trained there, and was brought back to take charge of this institution. In June last the Hon'ble Mr. S M. and Mrs. Fraser visited the Institution and were highly pleased with the work done by Mr. A. Narasimha Iyengar, the Founder of the institution, and by its energatic Lady Secretary. The school and Home are located in a hired building which consists of three blocks. In the front block all the widow pupils meet for prayers and for education. In one of the other blocks they attend to domestic duties by turns. There is a kitchen garden attached to the Homes. There they work and grow the vegetables needed for the Homes. Some of them are attending the Hospital and learning nursing, midwifery, etc. Two of them have received a respectable education in Sanskrit, and will appear for the Pundita Examination this year, and one of these two is so well trained that she is expected to get through the examination creditably. Mr. and Mrs Fraser saw the progress made by one and all of these widow-pupils and have left on record their high appreciation of the work that the Founder as well as the Secretary have been turning out. The Lord Bishop of Madras along with Mr. Whitehead paid a visit to the institution on the 21st ultimo. They saw the progress made by the institution and learnt the uncommon sacrifice made by the Founder, and left on record their high appreciation of his services.

COIMBATORE.

Coimbatore, 20th Oct.—It is reported that two ferry boats capsised while crossing the Cauvery between Pallipalayam and Erode, throwing all its occupants into the water. There were about forty-three persons in the boats, of whom only sixteen got ashore alive. The people were all coolies proceeding to Erode for work. Five corpses were recovered and the rest are said to be missing.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Coimbatore Agricultural Association, held yeasterday, presided over by Mr. F. R. Hemingway, I. C. S., the President of the Association, it was unanimously resolved to engage the services of Mr. F. Rajagopaul Naidu, retired Government Agricultural Inspector, for a period of six months, to go about the important villages of this district and preach to the ryots on agricultural and kindred topics. The Committee also resolved to extend the period of probation of the mechanic they had engaged to work their well-boring instruments, by three months. The Honorary Secretary was authorised to collect and send exhibits to the Agricultural Exhibition proposed to be held at Arni, in January and February next.

At the monthly meeting of the District Board with Mr. F. R. Hemingway, I. C. S., the President, in the chair, besides other subjects of routine character, the draft agreement with the South Indian Railway in connection with the Pollachi-Podanur Railway, which the District Board has resolved to construct, came up for consideration, but at the request of many of the members, it was resolved to adjourn its consideration till the next meeting. The Standing Advisory Committee, which has been the special feature of this District Board, in which all important matters are discussed before being formally brought to the meeting of the Board, were re-elected for another year; the President remarked that the Committee was a success and should be continued, and that its discussions were most practical and interesting. In approving the Progress Report of the District Board Engineer, the Board passed a resolution regretting the short expenditure during the month on repairs to roads and deploring the present condition of many roads. The Engineer was requested to look to their repairs during the rainy season. The Board also sanctioned Rs. 23,250 for the construction of a bridge across the Noyal near Ekkattampaliam between Kangayam and Chennimali.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT.

Coimbatore, 1st Nov.—At 3-50, yesterday morning, H. E. the Governor, accompanied by Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, I. C. S., Private Secretary, and Captain F. F. Elwes, I.M.S., Surgeon, arrived at the Coimbatore Railway Station from Perambikulam, Cochin, at 7 a. m. The party was received at the station platform by Mr. F. R. Hemingway, I. C. S., the Collector of Coimbatore, and Mr. F. Armitage, District Superintendent of Police, and the party motored to the Agricultural College, where they were received by Messrs. Harrison and Shepperson, of the College staff, and Mr. H. H. O'Connell, Superintending Engineer, and Messrs. H. T. Keeling and H. S. Northey, Engineers in charge of the building works. The buildings and the farm were then inspected by the Governor, who left the College about 9-30 a. m. after light refreshments at Principal Shepperson's quarters. The party stayed in the Collector's bungalow during the day and in the evening visited the Gass Forest Museum and the new Municipal Hospital, the latter of which is now in course of construction. His Excellency and party then left for Madras by the evening mail with H. E. Lady Lawley, who arrived from Ootacamund by the same mail. In spite of the visit being private large crowds lined the roads along which the party passed. The police arrangements were excellent.

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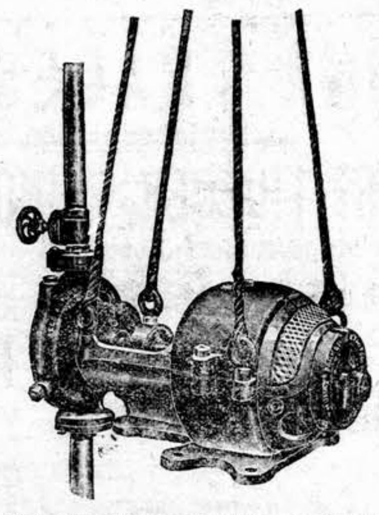

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